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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,572.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
21st Nov	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7961	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6663	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7666	.....	...
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9921	.....	...
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
" 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7961	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7666	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

T.=Through Steamer.
* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on TUESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

Taxes rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	749	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	572	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles						
Liverpool via Marseilles or Naples	451	*1136	370	*930	429	909
Karachi	44	...	40	...	33	...

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
H. City of London	...	.....	Dec. 3	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 15	Dec. 20
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 4	.....
M. City of Manchester,	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 25	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 23rd Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,306	Thurs 19th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 20th Nov.	6 a.m.	† (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,094 tons, a MONDAY, 23rd Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Basreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 21st Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

19th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnon	26th Nov, 1908
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	Baretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec, 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan, 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan, 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar, 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Beinaru	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,589	G. Raicich	24th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which turns about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th Nov 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5154	11th Dec "
ORCASSIA	A. Taft	5716	27th " "
SOINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	18th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3960	9th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	4503	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5154	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	27th March, 1909
ORCASSIA	5716	A. Taft	10th April, 1909.
SOINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	...	...	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 334
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 993
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at TWO ANNAS each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Term may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Rhetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept, 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital..... „ 7,57,500
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent, per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Iliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum account does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

Music

Bombay Season

PIANOS FOR HIRE

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

Messrs. MARCKS & CO.
CAN OFFER
HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS
Which they guarantee will stand to pitch consistently
TUNING.
We send a Tuner periodically to keep the Piano at its best. Every instrument we send out on hire is a telling advertisement for us, they are, in fact a hall-mark of the excellent instruments to be found in our saloon.
PRICES:—
The lowest for HIGH GRADE PIANOS.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. Walnuts, Almonds Hoselnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

PEARSE & Co.,

CONFECTIONERS CATERERS.

A Speciality
Christening
Wedding
Birthday Cakes

SPECIALLY PREPARED BY STEAM BAKERY.

BISCUITS
IN DELICIOUS VARIETIES.
— CHEESE OR PAPRI BISCUITS —
DINNER ROLLS
AND BREAD MADE TWICE A DAY.

APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE • FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing; irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful cure of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from The Vetarzo Laboratory, 3, Bond Street, Stevenage, Herts. London, W.C. and Agents for India:—TEACHER AND CO., LTD. BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c

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NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,

19 Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY AMERICAN INDENT COMMISSION HOUSE.
WITH AN ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

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We also keep in stock a large assortment of the following:—

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STEAM PUMPS
HAND PUMPS
PORTABLE FORGES
ENGINEER'S TAPS AND DIES
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FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1908.

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PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE : "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES : OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	„	90,402
Annual Income	„	1,405,850
Assets	„	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age last Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	40 8	26 6	20 7	64 5	47 0	37 11	20
25	24 2	32 5	29 4	23 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	63 13	53 5	44 0	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	63 19	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NO UNCERTAINTY as to the result of home-baking when you use 'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK) the *sure* raising powder. Cakes and pastry deliciously light and appetising. So simple to use—so inexpensive. The large-sized tin will raise half a stone of flour. BROWN & POLSON make it.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

MANAGERS, CASHIERS and ACCOUNTANTS, for the Bombay and other branches of the Orient Bank of India, Ltd., which are to be opened shortly. None but experienced men need apply stating the lowest salary they expect and the amount of security they can give. All applications should be addressed to the undersigned.

AHMED HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Princes Buildings, Parel Road, Bombay.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND.
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Mookhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEN WANTED.—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Macken

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR,** Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from **D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.**

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Strathdee, 2,846 tons, Captain L White, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,464 tons, Captain R. Smith, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Crusader, 2,759 tons, Captain R. W. Milburn, sailed yesterday for Vizagapatam in ballast.

THE Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain K. Sato, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 950 tons Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Buchey, Mr. S. J. Gillum, Captain and Mrs Masser, Miss L. E. Woodsell, Mr. and Mrs. Tickell, Mr. and Mrs. Pinseat, Mr. E. W. Horn, Dr. and Mrs. Spencer, 2 Misses and 2 Masters Spencer, Mr. M. K. Spencer, Mr. H. H. Adnani, Mr. H. J. Wadia and 570 deck.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ravenfels, 3,523 tons, Captain R. Krippner, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from New York, with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, 3,779 tons, Captain G. Bartole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Capt. Shakespear, Mr. A. Forbes Smith, 6 natives and 300 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Lawrence... ...Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast... ...Lt Com'r ...Shuter .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 18.

Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Africa.....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Ayuthia.....694 Curtis .....S F Campbell & Co
Batoum.....2620 Stewart.....W & A & Co
Ganadar ... ...2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand ... .1519 Evenson ...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House ....R A Willis
Clematis .....3329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Crusader.....2759 Melburn .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 .....Kaselvurn .....M M & Co
Incatorva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswick .....515 Webb .....S Shah S N & Co
Kirby Bank ...2032 Kere ... .W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4604 Gihilt .....W & A Graham & Co
Killin.....2257 Wilson ....W & A G & Co
Lawada.....2134 Lane .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lotusmeri .....2491 Wilson ... .Cory Bros Co
Landaura .....2157 Abbott .....M M & Co
Lhasa.....950 McDiarmid .....M M & Co
Macedonia.....5245 Bennet .....21-11.....P & O Co
Nawab .....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Nizam.....2641 Toma ... .T Morrison & Co
Persia.....3779 Bartole .....China &c, N Y K
Ramufels ..3,523 Kriponer.....W & A G & Co
Sirdhana.....2074 Grand .....M M & Co
Shah Najam....2751 Foster .....M M & Co
Shah Nawaz....2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Singapore ....2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Thorubeck.....2345 ...Shotton .....S Wallace & Co
Uganda.....3496 Kilpatrick.....M M & Co
Visigoth.....2613 Rule .....T Morrison & Co
Yetorofu Maru...3067 Sato .....N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kalibia ...	3149	Walker ...	K'chi	21-11	...T M & Co
B Delta.....	4776	Snow	Shanghai...	24-11	P & O Co
C&R Braunfels ...	3558	...Zittlosen.	H'burg	19-11	W & A G & Co
F Clan Graham ...	3288	Chittagong	Elliot	21-11	Muir & Co
H Haidari...	1563	De Lorme	Jeddah.....	20-11	B & P S
K Shah Jehan ...	2567	Webb ...	Jeddah ...	20-11	Essajee & A M Jeewanjee
N Streathdee.....a.	3845	White	Baltimore.....	..19-11	R A Willis
O Nowshera.....	1961	Ramage	P Gulf...	23-11	M M & Co
P Vinnachar...	2848	Gordon...	C'cutta ...	23-11	K N & Co
H W P D					
Satrunji.....	547	Hoosein...	N F		Bo S N Co Ld
K Bahaduri.	829	Fakeera.	Mangalore.	20-11	Bo S N Co Ld
Pohani...	552	Shamsoodin...	B'n gar	21-11	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia ...3250 Thomson .L'pool 27-11 W & A G & Co
6 Chupra .....3254 Henderson .....A'werp.....21-11
7 Totomi Maru.2464.Smith Kobe..17-11 N YK'aisha
10&11 Assaye...4359 Daniel...S'ghai ...9-12 P & O Co
14 Kola...510 Moxon .....Bu reh...19-11 M M & Co
15 Vadala.....2164 Fenvie ...K'chi...19-11 M M & Co
16 Reichstag .....1396 Jacobson... ...Z'bar 23-11 A S

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Rauenfels s.....	Krippner ...	New York, Oct 13
18	Persia s	Battole	Trieste, Oct 27
	Yetorofu Maru s..	Sato.....	Kobe, Oct 17
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, Nov 6

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Sanctoria s.....	Ward	Calcutta
	Zambesi s	Baker	Calcutta
	Budrie s	Baldwin	Jedah
	Latusmere s	Wilson.....	Calcutta
	Crusader s	Melburn	Vizagapatam
	Totomi Maru s ...	Smith	Kobe
	Strathdee s	White	Baltimore

The steamer Kola, Moxon for Persian Gulf &c obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—Steamer Ayuthia for Rangkok &c.
" Persia for China &c.
" Sirdhana for Calcutta &c.
" Lawada for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 17th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Canara arrived at Suez on the morning of the 17th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanaler left Mombasa for Bombay on the 13th instant, evening, ala Lamu.

MADRAS,

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
9	Nairn	Calcutta
19	Hyacinth	Trincomallee
10	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
13	Walhalla	Calcutta
15	Warora	Bombay
15	Dilwara	Calcutta
16	Putiala	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—59 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 10 bales wool, Hirji Metha and Co; 3 bales silk-waste, K Nixon and Co ; 40 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 80 bales wool, H A Janmahomed.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—104 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—12 bales hides, R Moloobhoy ; 122 chests tea, Bradford and Co ; 3 bales carpets, S J Tellery ; 1 bale carpets, G P Stavrides and Co ; 39 bales skins, Kahn and Kahn ; 22 cwts fishmaws, K M Meanee and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Macedonia s—20 cases Indian mica, Cox and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2,000 cwts linseed, 4,860 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 99 cwts kang, Baner and Krause.

FOR HAMBURG.

Brounfels s—33 cwts cottonseed, W Becher ; 942 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 275 bales cotton-fly, K Hermukhrai and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—3,260 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Persia s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Persia s—1,700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Delta s—50 bales twist. E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th November.

I. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School to-day Thursday the 19th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class firing on Saturday afternoon next the 21st instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th November.

497.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next, the 21st instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Recruits.—Plain clothes.

500.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next, the 22nd instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th November.

547.—Detail for the week ending 21st instant :—

To-day Thursday, 19th instant—" L " Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a. m.

2 " I ", " K ", and " M " Cos. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

3 Parade in the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m. for all Officers and N.-C. Officers.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Friday, 20th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except " G " Coy.) to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 21st instant.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz for Advanced rear and flank guards.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform.

Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3-30 p. m.

Railway fares will be paid for those joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road and Dadar.

Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Refreshments will be provided.

Note.—This train does not stop at Mahaluxmi, Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road.

548 Musketry—Sunday 22nd instant—The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Class Firing (2nd period only.)

549.—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows :—

No. 3434 Vol. A. A. H. Beale, " C " Coy.
No. 6554 Vol. A. T. Jervis " K " Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEIRCE—November 16, at Madras, to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Peirce, a son.

PERCIVAL—November 13, at Mangalore, the wife of Mr. S. R. S. Percival of a daughter.

TAYLOR—November 14, at Trichinopoly, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lushington Taylor, a daughter.

DEATHS.

FEWKES—October 14, at Tientsin, China, Mercy Beatrice, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. George H. S. Fewkes, Assistant Superintendent, Native Customs, aged 25 years.

HELLEIN—November 12, at Kodaru, William Herbert, on his fourth birthday, child of Mr. and Mrs. Hellein, P. W. I., M. S. M. Railway.

JOHNSON—November 14, at the General Hospital, Madras, Andrew Victor Johnson, lately Guard, Madras Railway Co., aged 22 years.

WALTON—November 12, at Kurnool, of enteric fever, Mervyn Walton, of the Forest Department, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Walton, of the Madras Police, aged 19 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 8-12m., 9-9a. Low water, 1-45m., 2-31a.

Opening of the New Hall of the Girgaum Girls' High School, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay 8 a. m.

Presidency Mills Company, 9, Marine Street, Fort, 4 p. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.

Empire Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, Performances at 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m. ; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m. ; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m. ; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, November 20.—P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with the English mails of 6th November, due to arrive at 2 p.m. Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 8-51m., 9-46a. Low water, 2-39m., 3-10a.

Saturday, November 21.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 3-27m. 10-31a. Low water, 3-36m., 3-42a.

Sunday, November 22.—22nd Sunday after Trinity. The Bishop preaches in the Cathedral at Evening Service. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-2m, 10-55a. Low water, 4-9m., 4-13a.

Monday, November 23.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-36m., 11-29a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-44a.

Tuesday, November 24.—Sun rises, 6h. 51m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 11-19m., Low water, 5-27m., 5-16a.

Wednesday, November 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-4m., 11-46a. Low water, 6-5m., 5-49a.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—Thakore Ambasinh Mabhavsinh, Chief of Gundiala in Kathiawar, has arrived in Bombay, and put up in a bungalow in Girgaum Back Road.

A LANTERN.—Lecture entitled "Where History began," illustrated by fifty slides, will be given tonight at the Y. M. C. A. by Rev. R. MacOmish, Wilson College. Admission four annas, open to ladies.

AN OPEN VERDICT.—The body of an old Hindu was found floating in a well near Arthur Road, yesterday. On inquiries it was found that the deceased, Genu Jagoo, (50), drew his salary on Saturday afternoon and paid the bill of his grain-supplier on Sunday evening. He had Rs. 4 on him at the time, but no one knew where he had gone to. His people at home did not much care for his non-appearance as it was usual for him to get drunk, and be locked up. At an inquest held on the body an open verdict was recorded.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March.....	Unter die Soldaten.....Fahrbach
Overture.....	Masaniello.....Auber
Song Carnet Solo.	Alice where art thou .....J Ascher
Selection	The Girls of Gottenberg...Caryll
Valse.....	Andalusische Lubestraume.Freedmann
Spanish March...	A Bunch of Roses.....R Chapi

CHRISTMAS MAILS.—A Departmental Postal Notice gives us the latest dates for posting the Christmas and New Year mails for the United Kingdom at Bombay for Christmas and New Year delivery :—

Mails.	Parcels via Gibraltar.	Parcels via Brindisi. Letters, papers and packets.
Christmas ...	28th November...	5th December.
New Year ...	5th December.....	12th December.

FATAL RESULTS OF DRINK.—At the Morgue yesterday an inquest was held by Mr. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, touching the death of Govind Subhana, (40), a Hindu labourer. The deceased was living in a chawl in the Borah Bazar Street and was in the habit of drinking at night. On Tuesday night under the influence of liquor he fell from the verandah, in front of his room, into the street below. As he fell from a height of 25 feet his skull was fractured. He was taken to the hospital, but he was pronounced dead and the body was removed to the Morgue. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL MISCHIEF.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday, held an inquest touching the death of Shankar Appa, (13), a Hindu boy. The deceased was warming himself in front of a grass fire in Tardeo road, when Surval Babula, a resident in the locality, put some kerosine oil on the flames. This caused the flames to set fire to Shankar's clothes. The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died in the evening. The jury recorded a verdict to the effect that Shankar died from burns the result of kerosine oil having been thrown on the flames by Surval and that the act of the latter was, therefore, a negligent one.

THE BOMANJEE D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Secretary begs to announce the following contributions towards the above named hospital : Amount previously announced Rs. 15,05,516 4-9 ; from the Zoroastrians of Yokohama (through Mr. P. R. Desai.)—Messrs. Cursetji M. Bhasania and Co. Rs. 78-0-6 ; Messrs. Merwanji Nowroji Gobhai and Co. Rs. 78-0-6 ; Messrs. S. D. Karanjia and Co. Rs. 22-15-3 ; Messrs. Jamsetji B. Bhasania and Co. 15-4-9 ; Messrs. C. J. M. Kapadia and Sons Rs. 15-4-8 ; total Rs. 209-9-9. From the Zoroastrians of Kobe (through Mr. N. D. Tata.)—Mr. Nusservanji D. Tata, Rs. 15-4-9 ; Navazbai Nusserwanji Tata, Rs. 15-4-9 ; Mr. Bai A. Billimoria Rs. 15-4-9 ; Mr. Behman H. Dustur, Rs. 15-4-9 ; Mr. Sorabji B. Mehta, Rs. 15-4-9 ; Mr. Behramji D. Bamji, Rs. 15-4-9 ; Mr. F. G. Dustur, Rs 15-4-9; Mr. Nariman N, Tata, Rs. 7-10-6 ; Mr, Jal N. Tata Rs. 7-10-6 ; Mr. Hormasji E. Battliwala, Rs. 7-10-6; total Rs. 130-0-9. In sacred memory of my late father Mr. Framji R. Cama on the 6th month of his death, Rs. 100. In sacred memory of Mr. Framji R. Cama, on the 6th month of his death, Rs. 100, Dr. Nussurwanji S. Karanjia subscribed in the Oothamna ceremony of his mother Bai Rattanbai D. Karanjia, Rs. 50. Interest on a certain sum for September and October 1908, Rs. 42-11-0; Mr. Rustomji B. Panthaki in the Oothamna ceremony of his father Mr. Bomanji Cursetji Panthaki, Rs. 25; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw's contribution for October 1908, Rs. 25.—Total Rs. 15,06,198-9-6.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 18.

Observations to-day do not give any indication of a possible depression in the Bay.

Slight rain has again fallen in the North Central districts and Burma, but clouds have decreased. Skies are now only lightly clouded over the whole of Burma and are lightly, or moderately overcast, in the Coast Districts of North-East India, East Coast North of Nellore but clear in the rest of India.

Humidity is normal, or in defect, the greatest deficiency occurring on the Konkan Coast and the Deccan. In these areas, as well as in the Central parts of the country, the weather is cooler than usual.

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable over the whole of India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 18th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is in defect in the South-West Punjab but is normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air continues in excess at Mainpuri but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect at some stations at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Lower Sind and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is 12° lower than usual at Jacobabad but equal to the average at other stations ; the minimum is generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air contains less than the average amount of moisture and while day temperature is normal, night temperature has fallen and is lower than usual except on the Kathiawar and Gujarat Coasts.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains below normal and both maximum and minimum temperatures continue lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air continues drier than usual. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is again low.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is in defect. Both maximum and minimum are below normal, the deficiency at night amounting to 10° at Poona.

General Remarks.—Skies are clear over nearly the whole of the reporting area, only light cloud being reported now on the Malabar Coast. Weather is likely to continue fine.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 18th November was 30·009 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above dit zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th Nov. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 6th Nov. 1908.	For week ending 6th Nov. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 6th Nov. 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	24	669	20	683
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	26	651	26	690
Vessels transported	25	484	20	529
Vessels attended to	1	52	1	69
Vessels warped	...	11	1	80

SHRI BHARAT DHARMA MAHAMANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—India is called the "Land of Virtue." She fully deserves this epithet. An insight into the religious history of the world will show any person of even ordinary intelligence that the Sanatan-Dharma is the main stream which has not only saturated the whole of India with the pure water of spirituality but has spread its blessings over the whole world. It is a matter of pleasure to us to note that even some of the savants of the western world have borne testimony to India being the source from which the famous nations of the ancient world received wholesome truths about civilisation and religion. The far famed savant Colebrooke has given this testimony :—"Modern disquisition on ancient India points to the great fact that the civilisation of that oldest country was unmatched in its character. The Greeks derived much from the Indians, and their religion was fundamentally based upon that of the great pre-historic nation. It is well known that the Romans received inspiration from the Greeks and as Rome became the mistress of the then known world, all the nations under her sway received from her the light of philosophy and religion which originally emanated from India."

India has passed through several vicissitudes. Its wealth excited the cupidity of some of the nations of the world who conquered and ruled it from time to time. These changes, of course, have done much injury to Hindu nationality, but it must be said that notwithstanding the endeavours of foreigners to crush the Sanatan-Dharma, the religious life which the sages of ancient India infused into it is still seen amongst the Hindus of the present day.

The history of the world's nations unquestionably testifies to the fact that the old Greek nation, great as it was, has lost its former existence, and similarly the old Romans and Egyptians who were for a long time the prominent figures in the history of mankind have taken shelter in the womb of oblivion; but the Hindus—the pre-historic nation—it must be said to the credit and glory of the Sanatan-Dharma, have hitherto been able to preserve their own identity.

Whilst other religions receiving support from the mighty Kings and Emperors are seen in a declining state, it is indeed pleasant to find the Hindus still sticking to the Varnashrama-Dharma as enjoined in the Shastras. The villages and towns of India, large or small however they may be, are studded with temples in which the all pervading Almighty Brahma is worshipped in different forms. Multitudes of Hindus are even to-day seen thronging the temples and hearing with rapt attention the hymns in praise of the Supreme Being. The places of pilgrimage—Tirthas and shrines—all over India present grand spectacles when annual fairs take place. Asceties and dignitaries, the learned and the illiterate, the rich and the poor, men and women, assemble in large numbers to receive spiritual bliss by performing the required ceremonies.

The Sanatan-Dharma is of such an elastic and all-embracing nature that it suits the capacities of the people in their different stages of progress. A philosopher finds in it sublime truths of religion to elevate his spiritual nature, and an illiterate person finds in it forms of worship simple enough to satisfy his religious wants.

Although at the present time we have not got preceptors like the Rishis of old who by leading lives of austerity and spirituality and imparting to their pupils lessons on religion and morality reared up a batch of men who by their knowledge of the Shastras, performance of their duties and devotion to the Supreme Being shed a lustre over the human race, we still have among us Pandits who are showing a self-sacrificing spirit by establishing Sanskrit schools in all parts of India in which they teach Sanskrit literature and the Shastras left by the Rishis of old, not only without receiving any fee from their pupils but, in several instances, feeding and giving them shelter, free of charge.

There are moreover wealthy men throughout this vast empire who among many other works of piety are helping these Pandits with money to build houses for schools and meet other necessary demands.

In addition to their great devotion to God the Hindus are famous for their acts of charity. In sacred places which always attract crowds of the Hindus there are institutions for feeding the poor and, above all, it is thought to be the duty of every householder to give alms to beggars, so that hardly any person dies of starvation. The Holy City of Benares which is ful of pilgrims throughout the year and where people pass the last days of their lives in order to attain salvation—the goal of human existence—is a vivid example of the charitable nature of the Hindus who by establishing 'chatras' and other hospitable institutions are affording relief to suffering humanity.

To an eye of scrutiny it will still vividly appear that the ancient grandeur of old Hindnism has not yet disappeared with its past glory. The unchangeable faith the changeless devotion, the unsurpassing forbearance and toleration, the most severe austerity and asceticism, and the unparallelled charity—a charity which still maintains about 52 lakhs of religious recluses that find food and asylum under several hospitable roofs—still form the principal characteristics of the present Hindus. In the midst of these hopeful features a true patriot of India cannot fail to notice with regret the loss and injury that the western civilisition—at least such portion of it as is not congenial and suitable to our condition—has done to Hindu society. It was the ascetic life, and not the life of fashion, led by the Aryans of ancient India that made them in after life accomplished in every respect. The principal drawback in the Hindu community of the present time is the want of method and organisation, and it is for their absence the religious zeal still to be seen among us and the acts of piety and charity with which India abounds do not produce wished for results. Experience has taught us beyond all doubts that method and organisation are essential in all great and national undertakings, and an organised national body to control the various religious, charitable and literary institutions is therefore a matter of great necessity.

In the present circumstances of the Hindus it has become extremely necessary to establish a national association that would embrace all the different parts and provinces of India in its operations for the furtherance of religious knowledge among the people and the improvement of Sanskrit learning, and also for the conservation and consolidation of the national life and its progress and for controlling all the religious endowments, shrines and charitable institutions. In view of these the Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal has been established with head-quarters at Benares and provincial Mandals in different parts of India Under the general supervision of this great national body the Prantiya-Dharma-Mandals (provincial organisations) are looking after the spiritual welfare of the people of that part of the country by establishing branch Sabhas in different towns and villages, and by the maintenance of schools and colleges for teaching Sanskrit literature and the Shastras, and employing preachers to acquaint the people with the truths of the Sanatan-Dharma.

As the controlling body the Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal by the issue of periodicals, viz., the "Nigamagam Chadrika" in Hindi, the "Dharma Pracharak" in Bengali and the "Maha-Mandal-Samachar" in Urdu, by publication of religious books and tracts, and by establishing religious institutions in different parts of India, has been for the last few years working with earnestness for the welfare of the Hindus. The Mahamandal will soon publish other monthly magazines and books, etc., in all other chief vernaculars of India.

A perusal of the Memorandum of Association and the rules will show the aims and objects of the Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and the work it has hitherto undertaken. This body has been registered under Government Act XXI of 1860.

In the merciful dispensation of Providence, we have, after passing through periods of anarchy and revolution which threatened to give a check to Sanskrit learning and to our religious pursuits, come under the benign rule of the British Government which has given us peace and enabled us to carry out our religious avocations without molestation.

Since the last five years Bharat Dharma Mahamandal has been established under best constitution and doing excellent work on behalf of Sanatan-Dharma, social reform and the spread of Sanskrit education on national lines. It has established its headquarters at Benares, the natural centre of Sanatan-Dharma, and provincial organisations and offices have been established at Calcutta, Dharbhanga, Muttra, Lahore and Ajmere. Within this limited period of time Shri Mahamandal has been successful in establishing about six hundred branches in different parts of India and has secured the sympathy and co-operation of all the religious heads—Dharmacharyas—and in its list of members nearly thirty Hindu Ruling Chiefs. This national organisation is enganging its best attention for the revival of the ancient seats of learning in India and imparting religious training to all sections of Hindu society. It has above a hundred and fifty trained preachers all over India and has done a great deal of work in its research and publication department. The usefulness of such a National Association has been recognised by His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Highness the Honourable Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, the General President of this National Association, has sent a deputation to Bombay consisting of some sadhus, pandits and preachers. The said preachers of Mahamandal are going to deliver a series of lectures on different subjects of Sanatan-Dharma, social reforms and education, and the deputation will establish a provincial organisation for this province in accordance with the constitution of this All-India Religious Association.

It is now hoped that our Hindu brethren of this province will come forward with a helping hand so as to enable the deputation here to carry out the grand work it has taken in hand.—Yours etc.

L. N.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. James Andrew, of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood Wilson, K.C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Captain J. C. H. Leicester, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., First Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital Calcutta, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Simla (East), with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The services of Major F. R. Ozzard, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Sanitary Department.

Major H. B. Melville, M.B., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Simla (West), with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Archer, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is granted privilage leave for one month and twenty days, combined with furlough for eleven months and eleven days with effect from the 22nd October.

Captain A. D. G. Ramsay, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, with effect from the 22nd October.

Lieutenant O. A. R. Berkeley-Hill, I.M.S., Medical Officer, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, is appointed temporarily to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, with effect from the 24th October.

The Honourable Mr. G. E. Colvin C.S.I., a resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirty days combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 6th November.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

Lieutenant R. Prince, Indian Army, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave out of India (Private affairs) for 8 months, from or after the 25th November the first 90 days being privilege leave.

The following officiating appointments to Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified :—I From the 14th September the date of departure on privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Jones—Mr. R. Hessey to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade. II. From the 14th October the date following that of Mr. J. H. Jones' decease—Mr. R. Hessey to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, in place of Mr. J. Delaney, on leave on medical certificate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, and Assistant Collector of Customs at Calcutta, has been granted leave on medical certificate for six months in extension.

Mr. C. R. Watkins, Assistant Collector, Class V of the Imperial Customs Service, officiated as Assistant Collector, Class IV, from the 23rd March to the 10th May.

Mr. G. H Tipper. Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to act as Curator of the Geological Museum with effect from the 31st October vice Mr. H. Walker.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

With effect from the 23rd November 1908 :—Major-General H. M. P. Hawkes, C.B., Director of Supplies and Transport, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

Mr. C. Hodgen, Registrar, Army Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st December.

The following promotions are made Captain to be Major 8th November Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, Political

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

FROM CAPE TO CAIRO.

THE "PIONEER".—The rumour which was recently spread abroad concerning a reputed financial alliance between the Imperial Government, the promoters of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, and the Chartered Company has met the fate of all such stories in the form of a curt official denial; and now those who bought the shares of the companies in question at their enhanced price are beginning to ask themselves why they gave a moment's thought to an obviously absurd story. True, the history of the present administration has been full of surprises. Time after time it has done the unexpected; but it needs a wild flight of imagination to picture Mr. Lyod-George, hampered not only with his pro-Boer sympathies, but also with the certainty of a large deficit, holding out a helping [illegible] Mr. Rhodes's companies. Even an administration entirely in accord with the forward school of Imperialism would think many times before taking any steps in the matter, for it is difficult to see where the liability might end.

The Cape-to-Cairo line represents an ideal, rather than a commercial undertaking. Like all Cecil Rhodes's schemes, it was planned on a huge scale, without any reference to its ultimate financial success. Its promoter cared little whether he received a dividend on the vast sum he invested in it; his reward was to be the knowledge that the British Empire would control the heart of the African continent, the great fertile plateaux, which as he foresaw, would one day be of infinitely more value than the whole of South Africa. Rhodes infected the late Alfred Beit with his own enthusiasm, and it was with the money of these two men that the greater part of the extension from Mafeking northwards has been carried out.

Before the line had reached the Zambesi, it had become obvious that no dividends could be expected for many years to come, yet had Rhodes lived his magic personality would probably have discounted the fact, and the public would have continued to believe in the scheme. But Rhodes died, and Beit died, and there was no one to carry on the financing of the railway. The Boer war had depleted the money market, the nation as a whole was utterly weary of the very name of Africa, and so, as the funds ran out, they were not replaced by fresh capital. To-day, despite all assurances to the contrary, the line is virtually at a standstill, and it is difficult to see how any fresh impetus is to be imparted to the project at any rate in the immediate future.

It is easy to argue that, because the scheme is a great Imperial conception, it should have the support of the Imperial Government: but the national exchequer so overburdened already that a Chancellor of any party would run a grave risk by assuming the responsibility for a line the completion of which would entail an enormous expenditure with no prospect of return for many years to come. One has only to remember how the Uganda Railway used to furnish a continual weapon to the Opposition in Parliament whenever there was nothing better available to use against the Ministry. Probably, as the interior beyond the Zambesi is opened up, there will be a vast increase in the traffic, but it also seems practically certain that the main line itself will merely act as a feeder for various coastwise lines, such as the Uganda and Benguella Railways, and that these latter will get the more paying portion of the trade. Moreover, at the outset the promoters made the cardinal mistake of keeping to the wretched little Cape gauge, the 3 feet 6 inches, instead of boldly adopting a broader gauge, and protically forcing the other lines to follow their example. In the early days, before the Boer war, such a policy would have been possible, but it is now too late, and, when the line is actually completed, the company will have the humiliation of feeling that what should have been the greatest railway in the world, is only a narrow-gauge single-track line, incapable of carrying really heavy traffic.

For in spite of everything the Cape-to-Cairo line is certain to be completed one day. Schemes like those, founded on a great ideal, seldom fail altogether, but the process is likely to be a very slow one. Money may be raised in small amounts from time to time, but no great sum is likely to be subscribed until another wave of imperialism sweeps over the country, a thing which still seems to be in the distant future. Meanwhile, all rumours of Imperial assistance should be regarded with grave suspicion, as likely to have had their birth in the brain of someone who has shares which he wishes to pass on to his neighbour.

TAKING A HORSE TO THE WATER.

"THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—In telling of the new achievements of the provincial Agricultural Departments in India, yesterday, (Nov. 9), we had, from considerations of space, to break off with but half the story told. We now resume the thread. Considerable success is reported to have attended the operations of demonstration farms in Bombay and in the Central Provinces in bringing improved methods to the notice of cultivators and in securing their adoption. The example in this respect set by these two Provinces is one that can be followed with advantage in other parts of India. In the Central Provinces the success is due to the fact that experiment is rigidly separated from demonstration. We are told that "nothing is tried in a demonstration farm which in the opinion of the officers of the Department is not actually of proved value for the tract in question, and each demonstration farm has a a definite purpose in view. It is not easy to get improved implements of undoubted value adopted by the cultivators, but a good deal of success has been obtained in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh by the institution of village agencies. It is stated that these "are managed by local agent, with whom implements are placed and from whom they can be hired out or sold. Before the agency is established the particular implement is always demonstrated carefully to cultivators at the agency. An agricultural assistant then from time to time visits such agencies, accompanied by a 'mistri' who can repair the implements, and inspects and get machines repaired if necessary, visits the cultivators who adopted them, and ascertains whether they are working satisfactorily. A register is kept of all those who buy the implements, and the Deputy Director sends out an occasional note enquiring whether customers are satisfied. "In the Punjab about 50 reaping machines have been ordered by certain cultivators in Lyallpur on the recommendation of and through the Agricultural Department. A class for mistris has been formed in connection with the Lyallpur Farm and these men are trained in the use and repair of the machines.

On more than one occasion we have advocated in these columns the desirability of pamphlets and leaflets in the vernaculars [illegible] likely to [illegible] ders. We are [illegible] of India this sugge[illegible] connection the Board [illegible] recommendation made by them in 1905 that leaflets, 'to be successful in reaching their objects, should be brief, perhaps not exceeding a couple of pages and should contain one definite fact or the description of a single process which it is desirable that the ryot should know or adopt." The publication of "Agricultural Journals" in the vernaculars is another method of successfully reaching the people. In the United Provinces a journal is published every month under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture. It has not been, however, very successful so far. It is contemplated to improve it. In the Central Provinces also a monthly Departmental paper is published, and arrangements are in progress to improve it. In Madras no vernacular paper is issued by the Department which patronises who privately owned agricultural publications. In Bombay there are three private vernacular journals, all of which are patronised by Government which subscribes for a number of copies and contributes articles and plates. The Board consider that "where veraacular agricultural journals privately owned and worthy of support already exist it is wiser to encourage and contribute to these rather than to start a departmental publication." This view we believe, is essentially sound. They are further of opinion that any journals published by Provincial Departments should "be essentially vernacular publications with possibly an English edition. To meet the higher English speaking strata the Agricultural Journal of India published from Pusa should be the only medium." We should like to suggest here that arrangements should be made to translate into the various vernaculars some of the more important articles published in the "Agricultural Journal" of India. The utilisation of general vernacular presses for the dissemination of useful agricultural information is another method recommended by the Board for general adoption. The organisation of agricultural shows and exhibitions is another matter of importance. In the Central Provinces, in Bombay and the United Provinces these have proved of great help in popularising improvements. The Board desire to emphasise in this connection that the exhibits in such shows should be actual specimens of the cultivator's production.

In Bombay, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces the employment of travelling inspectors and itinerant assistants for the introduction of new implements and new seeds has proved useful. We are glad to find that especially in Bombay the men thus employed "are among the best in the Department are practical agriculturists themselves, and are chosen because of their capacity to obtain the confidence of the cultivators." The establishment of seed depots and seed farms in the various parts of the country has proved of immense value to the cultivators. The Board have noted in connection with this point that only the very best seeds should be obtained and sold. The introduction of cultivators from one district to another is a method which has been tried with success in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Madras and Bombay. The Board recommend its extension not only in the Province where it has already been tried but also in those parts of the country where it has not yet been introduced. The organisation of short courses for cultivators, at experimental farms, has been tried only in the Bombay Presidency where the sons of ryots are also taken for training on some of the farms. The Board are in favour of these experiments being tried in other Provinces also. To conclude: the Board are of opinion that the conservatism of the Indian cultivators is generally exaggerated. They think it certain that "if a really good improvement can be presented to the Indian agriculturist he is ready to take it up." They regard the winning of the confidence of the cultivators as the first condition of success in all the methods referred to above. They also lay great stress on the condition that it is absolutely essential to find by careful local investigation the actual needs of the cultivators: outside methods which are undoubted improvements, may not be acceptable under local conditions. They also emphasise the necessity of being absolutely sure of the ground before trying to introduce an improvement, and they strongly urge that "work should be concentrated on comparatively small areas at one time and energy not dissipated over a large stretch of country." They attach great value to the financial aspects of the introduction of improvements by the cultivators and maintain that it is not possible to estimate the value of any method to a peasant without taking account of his pecuniary circumstances.

CHINA.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."—The death of Tsai-Tien Mwang-Hsu, Emperor and supreme priest of China, is of comparatively small importance, except to Tsai-Tien. He has never been Emperor except in name. Ever since his birth in Pekin in 1872 he has been under the tutelage and absolute control of that fierce and masterful old lady, the Empress-Dowager Tsu Hazi. He came to the throne in January, 1875. But it was not upon the throne that he sat, was on the knee of the Empress. She guided and ruled him in every act and every thought. She married him to his cousin and her niece, a daughter of the Duke Kwei, her brother. If scandal may have any credence, she ensured that no son of his body should inherit the throne, and the liberalist tendencies that the Emperor began to display, and which the Empress Dowager felt herself called upon to repress most energetically. The Emperor was supposed to have taken full control of the Government in 1889, but the Empress Dowager never relaxed her grip on the reins, or the whip, of State. The Emperor was never permitted to run alone more than the length of his imperial queue, of which the Empress held the end. The Emperor came under the influence of a Pekinese scholar who had studied and thought abroad. From this tutor he acquired certain liberal ideas. These ideas he attempted to give effect to, and in 1898 issued several edicts in favour of reform. The only result was that in September of the same year the Empress tightened the curb. The Regency was restored, and the Emperor sent behind the purdah. From that obscurity he only now issues, fet first through the death door broken in the northern wall of the Death Chamber, to which he was carried on Thursday, but on the threshold of which he put his foot early in September.

It is with the death of the Dowager-Empress Tsu-Hsai, an event which may be expected any moment, that China will lose its real ruler. Born in or about 1834 Tsu-Hazi came early to the knowledge of good and evil, and not much later to power. There is a fierce light that beats upon a throne, but its effects are mitigated considerably in China by the screens and curtains of Imperial yellow. Of the Empress-Dowager there is little known in truth. There are many fables. This only is certainty: That she is endowed with a wonderful personality, and iron will, boundless ambition; that in many points her mental and moral qualities resembled those of her late fellow queen Taupe Yala, Thebaw's Consort; that in a land where women are nothing she was everything. She ruled China truly, but she cannot be credited with ever having done the land any good. Her record is not one that is calculated to add strength to the cause of the men-women, or to induce an early delegation of the full powers of Government into the hands of the Suffragettes. Hating to her last breath those changes that are styled "reform and progress" by obtimists, she has done more, perhaps, than any one to introduce revolutionary changes into the ultra-conservatism of China. She rescinded the Emperor's edicts in 1898, and kept him to his death a prisoner, who could never sign an edict without prefacing it with the formula "with the Empress-Dowager's gracious permission." But in her hate of reform she went too far in the other direction, with the result that her walls were broken down, and reforms poured over the land like the Pei-ho in flood. She engineered the Boxer rising, to wipe out the foreigner. And Peking fell again, and foreign correspondents described her bedroom furniture for the edification of millions of "female foreign devils" all over the world. She arranged ingenious and uncomfortable conclusions for the careers of "reformers, intriguers and other rastless rogues." And for the past four years or so the land has been flooded with Imperial edicts concerning the education of the 400 millions for the Constitution and the westernised party voting machinery that may be theirs, provided nothing intervenes, in 1917. Of this reform it is yet over early to speak.

I[illegible] perhaps, come in the fullest sense, whether for good or ill is another question. It may, [illegible] hand meet the fate of so much else in [illegible] just forgotten. The latest news from Flowery Land is not too hopeful for the seekers after change. The only serious reforms are those [illegible] army. Much, if not most, of the rest is talk, [illegible] eyewash. As for the new Emperor Pu-Wei he will not be three years of age till next February, and his father, the Regent Chun, thinks along traditional lines.

AN INDICTMENT OF RELIGION.

Sir Oliver Lodge's New and Notable Book.

I suppose that the respectable and religious world of Judæa, writes Mr. Harold Begbie in the "Daily Chronicle" in reviewing Sir Oliver Lodge's book "Man and the Universe," was genuinely astonished, and not a little scandalised, at its vigorous denunciation by an itinerant Preacher, long ago; and it is just possible that to-day those self-satisfied people who shut their eyes to truth, and propagate error, are at least as harmful to the general advance as are some individuals whom Society, for its own safety, finds it necessary to keep in seclusion.—(Pp. 250-1.)

Cholera[illegible]'s long march across the seas has ever been accompanied, as it were, like an obbligato of muffled drums, by those strange and arresting words of its Founder; "Many will say to me in that day, Lord! Lord! did we not prophesy by Thy name? . . . Then will I profess unto them, I never knew you. Depart from me, ye that work iniquity."

Many religious people are to hear this terrible denial, "I never knew you." People who cast out devils and did wonderful work in Christ's name. Many. In the "Religio Medici" it is written: "That name and compellation of Little Flock doth not comfort, but deject my Devotion."

We profess ourselves amazed that Christ's warning never struck a ringing terror on the iron hearts of the Inquisition. The religious man of to-day cannot comprehend how the priests of faggot, thumbscrew, and rack imagined that they were true servants of Omnipotent Fatherhood. The orthodox Englishman cannot conceive how the Russian Church believe itself to be the instrument of Christ in buttressing the oppressions of autocracy and excommunicating Tolstoy. And now an English man of science comes forward to remind even self-satisfied English orthodoxy of the great warning "Many will say to me Lord! Lord! Then will I profess unto them, I never knew you. Depart from me, ye that work iniquity."

A THREE-FOLD CHARGE.

It is essential that the orthodox religious conscience, which is so easily convinced of other people's Christlessness, should pause to examine itself, and ask of itself that searching question; "Am I, too, among the many who will say, with genuine astonishment, Lord! Lord?"

Insensibility to most obvious truth on the part of religious enthusiasts is a fact of history. The holiest can deceive themselves. There is margin for error even on the narrow way. At every advance of the human race we find theology shifting its ground. The path of history is strewn with discarded orthodoxies. The grain of mustard seed grows in spite of ecclesiastical shears. Is the position of orthodoxy to-day any more right, any more true, any more eternal than the orthodoxy of the Inquisition?

Sir Oliver Lodge has written a book which in its totality is an indictment of religion. He comes in the spirit of a peacemaker. He desires not war, but a peace conference. He manifests little of Voltaire's magnificent and saying hatred of "the Unspeakable" He is not a destroyer, he is a bridge builder. But though his words are smooth, the charge he brings as solemn and terrible. He accuses religion of blasphemy.

This charge may be divided under three heads: (1) Hierarchal Christianity, which glorifies the priestly office, and which regards the material prosperity of the Church as of more importance than the welfare of States and peoples, is described as "a ghastly and blasphemous travesty" (p. 303). This may be called the political charge. (2) "Those who in 'matter' detect nothing but evil are essential, though plausible, blasphemers" (p. 280). This may be called the ethical charge. (3) "Do theologians always know what they mean when they glibly use, in a serious and solemn sense, the awful term God? Have thay any notion of the universe at all? . . . These attempted identifications of the Messiah with the Most High verge on the blasphemous. When Peter was blessed for a burst of bold and enthusiastic affirmation, and adequate recognition of Christ's nature, he said no such thing as that. What he said was, 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God'" (p. 256). This may be called the religious charge. The three together make up the indictment which Science brings against Theology. On political, ethical, and religious grounds Science stigmatises Theology with blasphemy.

Orthodoxy will do well to make itself acquainted with this view of science. Yesterday religion condemned the blasphemies of science; to-day science armed with exalting knowledge of the universe, smites religion on the mouth, and cries, "Silence, thou blasphemer!" It is a revolution.

RELIGION vs. SCIENCE.

The youth of the present generation is making its choice between religion and science. On the one side is the priest, claiming for himself unique enjoyment of the Holy Spirit; on the other, the man of science, patiently investigating universal law. The one says that man is born in sin, that "matter" is vile and that without Christ who, being absolute God, was born in a miraculous manner of a human mother, there is no propitiation for our sins. The other says that man's liability to sin is the inevitable accompaniment of progress and evolution, that "matter" is a manifestation of creative power, and that to make Jesus of Nazareth one and the same with that awful and majestic Spirit which science reveals to us in a boundless universe of irrefragable law is a blasphemy.

In the present instance the charge is brought by one whose life and doctrine are inspired by an immense reverence for Christ. Lodge truly describes as "astounding" the statement by Canon Moberley that if Christ did not rise again on the third day "all Christian dogma, all Christian faith, is at an end." Such a statement as this manifests, for the man of science, the very grossest materialism. If Orthodoxy drops the Cross, Science will lift it up again. Lodge says: "To link the hole of Christian faith inextricably with an anatomical statement about flesh and bones is rash." To the man of science Christ is infinitely more than. He is to the theologian. He is independent of definition.

Here, then, the priest and the preacher find themselves arranged by a man of science on a charge of blasphemy and materialism. This is the central interest of Lodge's book. His admiration for Christ and his enthusiasm for the universe make him the arraigner of religion. The charge is brought with greater kindness than these quotations, torn from their contexts, might suggest; but the fact of the charge is undeniable. The charge seems to be brought particularly against the cultivated at once Liberal Anglican Church. No man of science, not even in Protestant countries, bothers himself with a Church that talks about infallibility. The Anglican Church is the hope of the man of science. That Church whose genius is to be intellectual and progressive, has wasted some of its noblest powers in recent times on "a zest for minutiæ, which, when compared with the vital issues at stake, strikes an outsider as rather pathetically humorous," it is no longer the masculine Church of Bishop Butler; it is a Church feminate with the nervous disquiet of Cardinal Newman. Instead of advancing with science to a larger conception of the Universe—which is the historic mission of the Anglican Church—it has gone back with a girl's timidity, to the comfortable shelter of authority under which the Italian obedience is visibly crumbling to dust. What will be the answer of the modern Church to the voice of science accusing her of blasphemy? On that answer depends largely the future of ecclesiasticism.

THE CHURCH OF TO-DAY.

I venture to think that Sir Oliver Lodge, greatly as I admire his book, will gain neither the blessing of the peacemaker nor the crown of the fighter. His book, which is profoundly interesting, lacks altogether that vigour of challenge and that passion of attack which alone can hope to rouse the greatest mystery of humanity—the religious consciousness. He is too gentle. He would catch hornets with a scented handkerchief. He would evangelise an opium den with a poem of Rossetti. The multitude of Orthodoxy will not turn a hair. But for the few leaders of the Church intellectually capable of being honest with themselves, this dignified and deferential rebuke of a man of science must bring not only anxiety but a very heavy sense of responsibility. Sir Oliver Lodge reveals a majestic Universe; with the massive power of a deep thinker and the convincing certitude of a laborious investigator he renders close and intimate the awful realities of Infinity and Eternity; he makes man to feel himself the inhabitant of a boundless universe and the participant in an eternal evolution; and he charges religion with obscuring the full majesty of God and clouding the true and essential revelation of Christ by the grossest materialism. This is the pith and marrow of his book. A more serious charge could hardly be preferred against disciples of the Way, the Truth and the Life.

The Church, through its leaders, will be forced in the future to answer these charges of science. The voices begin to increase. Professor Leighton, of Edinburgh, has just published a remarkable book entitled "The Greatest Life" which displays a similar reverence for the Personality of Christ as that which characterises the work of Lodge and a sterner impatience with the loose thinking of ecclesiasticism. "The Churches of to-day," says Professor Leighton in his preface "will shortly find themselves face to face with the fact that they have lost all their influence over thinking men;" and he writes as a man of science who does not attack Christianity, but exalts it above ecclesiasticism. Wherever a man travels nowadays in all countries he discovers among intellectual people a growing dissatisfaction with the painful conservatism of modern theology. The Church itself deplores the increasing indifference of the laity; she even finds it difficult to persuade men of understanding to enter the priesthood; she dares publicly to say, even while science is approaching religion, that Christ's lack of disciples is due to the slender proportions of clerical emoluments.

SEEKING THE TRUTH.

This book by Sir Oliver Lodge will help honest theologians to see the truth of the matter. Orthodoxy makes the universe too small, God too paltry and Christ too material. Men starving for the spirit of Christ, cry out to the Church that she should desist from dogmatising on his Birth and on His Resurrection, and feed them with the Bread of Life—that is to say, with every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. If the altar is forsaken, let Religion mark well that it is not for the saturnalia, but for the laboratory. The quest of that portion of humanity which leads the advance is for truth. Men are becoming interested in their destiny; they are becoming aware of the might, majesty, power, and dominion of the Eternal; and the mockers of ecclesiasticism are not the publican and the harlot, but the student and the man of science.

If the leaders of the Church do not solemnly consider the charge brought against them by Sir Oliver Lodge, they must prepare themselves to meet angrier and fiercer attacks from less spiritual and far more ruthless apostles of science.

I have limited this article to a single point in Lodge's book, because that point seems to me the most vital and pressing. But the book is full of luminous ideas and packed with fine thinking. In certain passages—those, for instance, which deal with the transfiguration and the Lord's Prayer—the lofty mind of the writer is caught up into celestial regions, and breathes for a glorious, moment the very air of Milton. It is a deeply interesting, a profound and also a beautiful book; but the insistent note of deference will trouble those who saw the Pan-Angliean Congress meet and disperse without the smallest attempt to face the danger, or the least effort to deal honestly with the complaints of the rising generation.

It was not a man of science, with friendly dispositions towards religion, who said:—

"Woe unto you, lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered."

SIR ROBERT HART ON THE FAR EAST.

Mr. A. Gorton Angier, editor of the "London and China Telegraph" and the "London and China Express" has pulished, through Messrs. Witherby and Co., of High Holborn, a volume of essays on political, commercial, social, and general conditions in Malaya, China, Corea, and Japan. These form an interesting study of Far Eastern problems, and in a preface to the work Sir Robert Hart says that the "reappearance of these essays new, in convenient book form and embellished by illustrative plates is both opportune and welcome, and there need be no hesitation in recommending them to all who are interested in the affairs of the Far East. He further remarks that "Mr. Angier describes places and communities in a graphic manner, and deals with occurrences intelligently and fairly. Besides, he had the advantage of revisiting that important quarter at a time when the new forces let loose by this century were, and are, arranging themselves in logical continuity for further evolution. . . . Books of this kind have a singular appropriateness at this moment in a record-making epoch. The East is up and awake, and the foundations are being laid for a fuller share in the work of the world and for more intimate relations with all that concerns international intercourse and the influence one nation can exert on the other." In conclusion, Sir Robert Hart asks "for sympathy with the Far East in its march from the seclusion of past centuries towards the full brotherhood of future times," and reminds those interested in the expansion of trade and commerce "that the study of a people's want is of even more importance than an exhibition of one's own productions. . . . The interplay of deman and supply cannot but derive benefit from and be facilitated and fostered by, a mutual understanding between pirodupers and consumers, and 'The Far East Revisted' is a contribution to both one and he other."

A DEBTOR at Whitechapel protested to the judge that he was not the real debtor—he was only a surety. The Judge—a most important part to play. The surety always pays. The lender would only part with his money on your security, and the anticipated has happened.

CHAMBRES DE BONNES.

In the days of my youth, when I was learning French, I made my first acquaintance with the phrase. I had written it myself in an effort to translate the fact that "the house of my uncle had a small garden, but (some) good rooms." My French master—the dear man is a good deal older and a little grayer, but as delightfully exuberant as ever now—made merry at me. He pointed and waggled a long forefinger at me, hitched up his gown on to his shoulder (he had no right to wear a gown and mortar-board, but he has very pround of them) and told my comrades to "look at him, then, the one who knows!" "Chambres de bonnes," he said, "shall never be 'good rooms.' He Ma foi no! Good rooms! Helas! Chambres de bonnes means rooms for servants, mon petit ami, and that shall never be in Paris the same thing! Ah! but no!"

It certainly is not the same thing yet, although from time to time the Paris papers tell us that the Paris Municipal Council intends to force the builders of new houses to provide proper accomodation for domestic servants. The reason given is not as a rule mere humanity, though that would be a very good reason. The reason given usually is that the servants' rooms on the sixth floor of Paris houses are conducive to crime. They are to a very large extent, I should think, conducive to disease as well. And if I were in an indignant humour I would call them blots upon civilisation.

When you look over a flat in Paris you will find that if it suits your purse it is likely to be a very tight fit as to room. We will suppose that you want a drawing-room, a dining-room, and a couple of bedrooms, besides a little odd room for Monsieur to work in. I am supposing, of course, that Madame is looking for the flat. The dining-room and the drawing-room are all right. So is the bed-room. The little odd room is there and is very little and distinctly odd. "Is the cellar good?" you ask. "O! ex-tra-or-di-nai-re," says the concierge; "a magnificent cellar. A cellar which is, ma foi! a bedroom, so spacious is it, and so airy!" Of course if you've taken a flat in Paris before, you know that concierges have poetic flights occasionally and you don't insist. If there is a cellar you can put your coal in it, and possibly a little wine, and that is all you are likely to ask of it. But the concierge's flight of fancy has reminded you of something else. "Et la chambre de bonne?" you say. "Tres grande with a large window," says the concierge. "Would Madame like to see?"

And the concierge opens the door which leads out of the kitchen into the dark. She steps out of sight and asks Madame if she will give herself the pain to follow her. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred Madame will not. She will take the servant's room on trust. Her dress is not made for the narrow and steep flight of filthy stairs in utter blackness which is called the "escalier de service," in French houses because it serves to trip up undesirables whom the concierge refuses to send up the front stairs. The "escalier de service" on to which the kitchen doors of the flats in Paris houses open leads up to the "sixieme" or sixth floor, on which are the servants' rooms belonging to all the flats. This floor is tiled, and I have been told that the sixieme tiles are sometimes washed. I reproduce the statement because it has been made to me, but I find it a difficult one to believe. On the sixieme are five little rooms or ten according as there are two flats or one on each floor of the house. I have said ten rooms. But an English housekeeper would sniff at them if they were called cupboards in her hearing. The ceiling slopes, of course. It is immediately under the roof. And the window is a little glazed trapdoor which opens outwards on a hinge to let in smuts from the chimneys round for hygienic purposes. If the room be square, you can stretch your arms and touch the door and window, and then turning round with arms outstretched touch the two walls. If it be not square you can't turn round at all. The concierge will explain to you if you mention that the room is rather inconvenient that that is an advantage. "They are so lazy the servants of to-day," she remarks, conversationally. All servants are, of course, the concierge's pet enemies. And I have sometimes thought that the first house built with a sixieme in Paris was built by a concierge who had turned architect. I visited the dungeons of a feudal castle in Normandy a little while ago. The worst of them was ever so much more comfortable than the chambres de bonnes in the average Paris house. Now, in these tiny rooms the bonne has her bed, a small table, a chair, and her trunk. And if the bonne some times looks pale, "Mon Dieu, que voulez-vous," the concierge says, shrugging her shoulders, "she steps out half the night that one there."

And here we come to a very real danger of the sixieme. For the sixieme, by its very position, is a hot bed of criminality. It is against the law of France to refuse a certificate of good character to a servant whom you send away unless you can prove her to have been sentenced for a crime while she has been in your service. The woman may have been a thief, a liar, and dirty. She can insist, and will insist, on her certificate, and you are not allowed to put anything in it likely to prevent her from getting another place. Under these circumstances you will realise that the kind of servant you get is a good deal of a toss-up. What is even more of a toss-up is the likelihood that the other nine servants in the other nine rooms an sixieme be models of virtue. There is absolutely nothing to prevent the servants from going out at night as they please, and many lives of crime have begun from bad acquaintanceships made on the sixth floors of Paris houses. Half the burglaries in Paris are hatched there too, and many a pale-faced apache has begun life as a valet de chambre. The extraordinary thing about it is that we have no servant question in Paris, and that Marie and Jeanne are perfectly content with their little sixth-floor hells, because, no doubt, they have never known anything better. But I wonder what Parker, who left her last place because there was no piano in the servants hall would say to the chambres de bonnes.

—J. N. RAPHAEL in the "St. James".

A TELEGRAM from Melbourne announces the death of Mr. Herbert Flemming, the actor and manager, in that city. Mr. Flemming was fifty-two years of age. After a considerable amount of experience in Australia, says the "Telegraph," Mr. Flemming made his debut in London in 1892, when he appeared as Krogstad, in Ibsen's "Doll's House," at the Avenue Theatre. Later he figured in the first casts of "The Primrose Path" at the Vaudeville, "Strathlogan" at the Princess," "The Queen of Manoa" at the Haymarket, "Alexandra" and "Clever Alice" at the Royalty, 1893. Mr. Flemming was jeune premier at the Adelphi during the palmy days of melodrama with the late Mr. Terriss and Miss Jossie Milward. He appeared in "A Woman's Revenge" (1893), "The Cotton King" and "Shall We Forgive Her?" (1894).

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE LALJI VARSANG.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE SHAIK ABDUL KARIM GULAM MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE VARJIVANDAS JAMNADAS.

Mr. K. E. Ghamat, for a creditor, applied for a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court in not having filed his schedule. The application was granted.

RE DADA ABU MEMON.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for a creditor, applied for the fixing of an early day for the second hearing.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said that the matter had gone into the list of opposed cases, and he did not see why precedence should be given to this case.

His Lordship said that the matter would be heard in its turn in the ordinary course.

RE MOHANLAL MAKANJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE CHAGPAL NARON.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" for the withdrawal of the petition, remarking that insolvent had settled with all his creditors. His Lordship granted the application.

RE RAMNATH RAMDHAN.

This insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order. Mr. J. D. Davar; for a creditor, opposed the application. The insolvent said that he had been served with a copy of the affidavit of the opposing creditor when he came to the Court from the jail. His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over for a week.

RE KANYALAL SUKHDEO.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Gopal Ramchandra Suble; Shankar Anundji; Abdul Rahim Salemahomed; Gangabai Ramji Bhiwaji; Ismail Umer Memon; Chagon Walchand and others; and Ahmed Ibrahim Memon.

"DOUBLE MUNSHEE," A DONKEY.

A Sheikh and a Syed.

ON the Appelate side of the Bombay High Court the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar have disposed of an application for revision made by Mir Fazle Hussain Syed Mahomed, who was convicted by Mr. D. N. Nanavati, First Class City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, of defamation and was fined Rs. 51, or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the accused.

The accused appealed from the conviction and sentence, but the appeal was dismissed by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Nanavati, in delivering judgment in the case, said the accused was charged with defamation in that, with intent to injure and lower the reputation of the complainant, Syed Amin Saheb Syed Mia, who belongs to the Kadri family and who is a Syed by caste, he published and widely distributed notices on different dates, and on different festive occasions, when a large concourse of people had assembled, announcing not only to the Mahomedans, but also to people of other castes, that the complainant was not a Kadri and Syed but a Sheikh, that he was descended from Haris, the slaughterer or murderer of orphans, and that true Syeds were unwilling to give the daughters in marriage in the complainant's family and as if not satisfied with these calumniations the accused went the length of calling the complainant "double moonshee," i.e., a donkey, prefixing a word Skeikh instead of Syed, to the complainant's name, just to insult and annoy him. There were various other expressions used in the notices published by the accused. The evidence for the prosecution most conclusively showed that the complainant and his family were Syeds and Kadris, that they had been known and acknowledged as such for nearly 800 years during which they had been living in Gujarat, that daughters of the best Syed families had married in the complainant's family, and vice versa; that it was an abuse to call a Syed a Sheikh, and that the expressions objected to were aimed at the complainant and his family, and that they were the persons meant. It was not only the witnesses for the prosecution that called the complainant and his family Syeds and Kadris but some of the witnesses for the defence also called the complainant Syed and Kadri, and had actually addressed him as such in letters written to him. The worst enemies of the complainant who had taken a covert part against him in this case could not deny that that he was a Syed, and that the best Syed families had married their daughters in his family. They admitted that a Sheikh is lower than a Syed. The words "double moonshee" meant a donkey according to the prosecution side of the evidence. According to the defence, the words at last meant a vain boaster, who showed himself wiser or cleverer than he really was. At any rate the words were meant to disparage the complainant, who was the person aimed at. The accused had undoubted animus against the complainant, and so had two of his witnesses, who had been helping him in this case with books and money. His malice was apparent from the fact of his having repeatedly and presistently attacked the compainant in different publications widely distributed on Eid, Mohurram and other festive occasions, when large crowds of people were assembled together, just to announce as widely as possible that the complainant was not a real but a false Syed. He gave no end of provocation to the aged man, who was driven to lodge this complaint when he could no longer endure the annoyance. There was no justification, no occasion or the accused to publish the allegations, and he had done so evidently out of spite. There was no duty imposed on him to publish these notices The accused's own statement was enough for his conviction, and he had utterly failed to prove privilege or his innocence. It was certainly lowering to a Syed to be called a Sheikh. In awarding sentence, Mr. Nanavati said he must not lose sight of the fact that accused was "a poor fool," acting as a tool in the hands of others who had remained in the background; and he, therefore, fined him Rs. 51, or in defanlt one month's simple imprisonment.

Their Lordships, after hearing the accused's pleader, rejected the application for revision.

GIRAS ALLOWANCE.

Question of Attachment.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a suit for the attachment and sale of a Toda Giras allowance. The parties in the case were Amarsang Mavsang, original defendant and appellant, and Jethalal Maganlal and three others, original plaintiffs and respondents. Mr. T.R. Desai appeared for the appellant and Mr. G.S. Rao for the respondent. The circumstances of the case were that the respondents, who obtained a decree for money against the appellants, applied for its execution by the sale of the Todas Giras allowance, which appellant was entitled to receive periodically from the Mamlatdar's office at Mehamadabad. The Giras allowance sought to be sold amounted to Rs. 3,498. The appellant resisted this on the ground that the allowance could not be attached and sold whether under Section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure or under Section 5 of Bombay Act No. 7 of 1887. This objection to the attachment and sale has been disallowed by both the Courts below. The District Judge, in confirming the Subordinate Judge's decision, observed that Giras allowance was a vested right and not merely a contingent or possible right. The Legal Remembrancer expressed the opinion that the sale of a Giras allowance for some years in execution of a decree was allowable under Sections 268 and 284 of the Civil Procedure Code, but it was argued that a debt to be attached under that Section must be one that was actually done, not, as here, one that was due from year to year. Here reference was made to I. L. R. 17, Calcutta 38 and 14 Moore's Indian Appeals. In the first of these rulings it was laid down that the debt must be an actually existing debt, not merely money that may or may not become payable at some future time; in the second, it was held that the sum attached must not be inchoate but existing and definite. The liability of Government to pay Giras allowance is an existing liability, though the allowance is to be paid in the future and annually. There was no uncertainty about the payment, and the District Judge held that such allowances may be attached and sold. Against this decision a second appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after discussing at length the legal aspects of the question, observed that it was clear from the language of Section 5 that it was not the life interest of the judgment debtor in a Giras allowance, but something and part of it that was allowed by the Act to be attached. The words in the Section must therefore be restricted. Under what circumstances money is likely to become due on account of a Toda Giras allowance is a question which cannot be answered exhaustively and must depend on the facts of each case as it arises. The decree of the lower Court was reversed.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

Question of Legitimacy.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of yesterday, a suit in which the Karbasaya and other original plaintiffs and appellants sued Karbasaya Math and others, original defendants and respondents to recover by partition certain properties. Mr. Sumitra appeared for the appellants and Mr. K. R. Kelkar represented the respondents. Plaintiffs alleged they were the sons by the elder wife and defendants were the sons by the younger wife of Karbasaya. As the two wives did not agree. Karbasaya kept the elder wife and the plaintiffs in one place and himself lived with the younger wife in another place. Karbasaya died about two years ago. So the defendants and their mother who lived with him got possession of the entire property and refused to give to plaintiffs their share in it. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that plaintiffs' mother was the married wife of Karbasaya but she never lived with him, that plaintiffs' mother was ill-behaved and so Karbasaya married defendants' mother and that plaintiffs were not the sons of Karbasaya.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Muddebihal, who rejected plaintiffs' claim. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur dismissed it with costs. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships at the outset observed that the question involved in this case was whether the plaintiffs were the sons of one Karbasaya by his first wife. Both the Lower Courts held that they were not. It was admitted that plaintiffs were born during the existence of a lawful marriage between Karbasya and his first wife. Under Section 112 of the Evedence Act, plaintiffs' birth during the marriage would be conclusive of their legitimacy unless it could be shown that the parties to the marriage had no access to each other at any time when the plaintiffs could have been begotten. In these matters, the correct issue to be framed was, whether it was shown that the parties to the marriage had no such access. After reviewing the evidence in this case, it seemed to them Lordships that the first Appellate Court did bring its mind to bear upon Section 112 of the Evidence Act and came to the conclusion that the presumption of legitimacy was in this case displaced by the evidence which satisfied that the parties had no access to each other. Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal with costs.

TROUBLES OF A BARRISTER.

ON Wednesday afternoon, in the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the the Chamber Judge, Mr. Barney, Sheriff's officer, brought up Mr. Musabhai Hasambhai Visram, barrister-at-law, who had been arrested in a club in Grant Road, under a writ issued in execution of certain decrees for Rs. 10,000, taken out at the instance of Mr. Mahomed Husen Tharia Topan, the judgment-creditor. The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, Advocate-General, appeared for Mr. Musabhai, and applied for his client's release on the ground of his inability to satisfy the decrees.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia objected.

Mr. Musabhai was examined. He said he had been joint with his father; and had incurred the debt to pay up some of his father's creditors. He had passed hundis for Rs 10,000; whereas, as a matter of fact, he had received about Rs 6,560 only. The balance was deducted for premium, interest, costs, and other charges.

Questioned by Mr. Wadia, Mr. Musabhai said that he had released his interest in the property on a consideration of Rs. 20,000 from his father. The bulk of the money went to pay his father's creditors, Rs. 2,000 having been paid to the present judgment-creditor, Mahomed Husen. It was not true that he had gambled away the money in bets on the race-course.

The Advocate-General urged, that as Mr. Musabhai was not in a position to pay the decretal amount, he should be released under Sec. 336 C. P. C.

Mr. Wadia said, the Section was inapplicable, in that the release was evidently executed by Mr. Musabhai, after the decree had been obtained.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell said, there were two points urged against Mr. Musabhai: one, that he had lost money in gambling bets; another that the release was executed after the passing of the decrees. His Lordship, however, was not satisfied that the release was fraudulent, because Mr. Musabhai had paid certain sums to the judgment-creditor out of the moneys he had received for the release. There was no evidence about Mr. Musabhai having lost money in racing-bets. These circumstances failed to constitute any bad faith on the part of Mr. Musabhai. Therefore, Mr. Musabhai was ordered to be released on his furnishing security for Rs. 200, to appear when called upon; he should file his petition and schedule within one month. In the event of his failing to comply with the order, he would be committed to jail for the debt.

POLICE COURT.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hemsworth charged one Krishna Jayaram a Hindu, in the employ of West End Watch Company, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs.2-8, and with the theft on two different occasions of a gold and silver watch. It appeared from evidence that the accused was sent to Messrs P. Dubash & Co. to recover a bill for Rs. 100. The accused received the money; but as he misappropriated Rs. 2-8-0 to his own use, he kept back paying the amount in the Company. To make good the deficit, he stole a gold watch valued at Rs. 100 on Monday and offered it for sale to one Ali, also employed in the Company for Rs 5. Mr. Louis Panneck, Manager of the Company, having received information about the theft, handed the accused over to the Police, who also recovered from the accused another watch, a silver one, stolen some two months ago. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced on the first charge to seven days' rigorous imprisonment, and on the second charge to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 7th November, on 864·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,60,000	Rs. 1,65,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	317	327	8	652
For previous 18 weeks of half year	23,80,453	27,36,338	10,304	51,27,185
Total for 19 weeks	25,40,453	29,01,338	14,304	54,56,185
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,30,031	1,63,976	2,461	2,96,068
Per mile of Ry. do.	258	301	5	567
Total to corresponding date do.	24,91,302	33,70,503	74,844	59,36,349

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 42 923
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 4,80,164

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th Nov. on 1,772·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,88,000	1,95,000	7,000	3,87,000
Or per mile of Railway	104	110	4	218
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	28,13,909	30,72,940	1,13,758	60,00,607
Total for 19 weeks	29,98,909	32,67,940	1,20,758	63,87,607
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year.	1,26,185	1,32,952	3,549	3,12,647
Per mile of Ry. do.	71	101	2	177
Total to corresp date do.	32 96,994	84,04,307	1,27,578	88,27,979

Increse for the week ..... Rs. 74,363
Decreash to date ..... " 24,40,372

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th Nov. on 138·40 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,500	1,700	30	4,230
Or per mile of Railway	18	13	...	30
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	44,847	27,456	609	73,913
Total for 19 weeks	47,347	29,156	639	77,143
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,167	529	24	1,720
Per mile of Ry. do.	13	5	...	17
Total to corresp date do.	26,540	18,393	848	45,691

Increse for the week ..... Rs. 2,510
Do. to date ..... Rs. 31,451

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th Nov. on 72·8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	200	....	700
Or per mile of Railway	29	12	....	41
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	7,249	2,225	24	9,498
Total for 19 weeks	7,749	2,425	24	10,198
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	255	327	3	585
Per mile of Ry. do.	21	19	....	50
Total to corresponding date do.	7,838	5,340	28	13,206

Increse for the week ..... Rs. 15
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 3,008

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th Nov. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	14,000	...	19,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	101	...	137
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	1,00,693	2,84,189	2,029	3,86,911
Total for 19 weeks	1,05,693	2,98,189	2,029	4,06,911
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	4,612	16,563	68	21,243
Per mile of Ry. do.	33	117	1	151
Total to corresp date do.	1,31,695	3,93,363	4,133	5,19,191

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2,343
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,13,280

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Nov. 20.

The P. and O Company's mail steamer "Egypt," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bourdillon, Mr B H
Gordon, Mr G
Lane, Mr H A
Malan, Mr C H
Butler, Mr C K
Fowler, Miss A P
Walker, Miss L
Smith, Mr R B
Allen, Mr G O
Sargeant, Mr and Mrs W and child
Sankey, Mr G C
Dacres, Mr L S P
Nelson, Mr T W
Camels, Mr A
Drake, Mr J A
Lawrie, Mr W A
Wilkinson, Mr J V
Fenner, Major and Mrs C
Sutherland, Miss A
Baker, Lt-Col and Mrs G
Sargeant, Capt W
Sargeant, Miss
Metcalfe, Mr H A
Scully, Miss W
Caseton, Mrs and two infants
Fogan, Capt and Mrs
Sawyer, Mr A
Fitzhenry, Miss D
Tuff, Miss A
Henry, Miss M
Forward, Mrs
Symons, Mr H S
Farrow, Mr and Mrs E D
Greenshells, Mrs C
Greenhills, Miss G
Greenhills, Miss
Clarke, Mrs B and child
Malcolm, Mr D
Street, Mrs C and infant
Leslie, Mrs and infant
Ashton, Mrs and Miss
Gourlay, Capt and Mrs C A
Arnold, Miss
Henry, Miss K L
Mungall, Mr and Mrs W and infant
Glover, Mr and Mrs W M
Barnett, Miss A M
Fraser, Mr J D
Evatt, Mrs C D and child
Evatt, Mr C B
Gowers, Mrs
Fyfe, Mr and Mrs
Bion, Mrs M A
Follett, Miss R
Titchener, Miss
Dunn, Mr S G
Johnson, Mrs and child
Hall, Miss L
Solano, Mr G L
Mackenzie, Mr D
Woodward, Mr S C
Twiss, Mrs and infant
Cree, Mrs
Upchurch, Mrs
Thompson, Mr T B
Thomas, Capt and Mrs G and 2 infants.
Maclean, Miss B
Consterdine, Mrs N J
Manes, Mrs
Maule, Mr H D
Rathborne, Miss M
Jamieson, Miss S
Lilly, Mr A R G
Sawday, Mr S K
Ward, Mrs R
Ward, Miss
Powell, Mr C E
Laidlaw, Mr D M
Croft, Sir F
Walker, Lt R
Bycott, Miss G A
Bishop, Miss
Izzard, Miss
Beevor, Mrs W
Pluck, Mr F
Clark, Mrs A M
Warner, Miss W K
Sefton, Mr
Rich, Mrs E
Bawes, Mr W
Beynon, Mrs
Solano, Mrs G L
Crouden, Mrs T B
Bhose, Mrs
Cubban, Mr J
Ballin, Mr H
Morgan, Mr A M
Morgan, Miss
Young, Miss
Pipon, Miss
Garlick, Mr G
Gubbins, Miss
Cumberledge, Major and Mrs C and child
Edye, Mr and Mrs G H H
Godfrey, Miss
Mildred, Mr Frank
Ryan, Miss
Toompson, Mr J
Ayres, Miss E
Shryock, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Woolcombe, Mr R
Farrotte, Mrs H R
Botelen, Mr R
Manwell, Maynard, Mr and Mrs
Thomson, Miss E
Beazley, Mr J G
Webb, Major and Mrs A E and infant
Critchley, Mr and Mrs C H M
Lake, Mrs and Miss
Lake, Miss
Maudint, Major F
Richardson, Mr C
Sladon, Mrs
White, Mrs F
Beauchamp Williams, Capt
Grant, Col A
Hammersley, Mr H G
Lalkaka, Mr K C
Lake, Mr Jack
Brayne, Mr A F L
Harthorne, Mr G F
Moir, Mr W R G
Peterson, Major F H
Stapledon, Mr G
Legat, Mr
Symons, Mr J L
Elliott, Mrs and infant
Storrock, Mr and Mrs J C
Ludlow-Hewitt, Lt E
Wilson, Mr and Mrs R A
O'Brien, Mr G
Eliot, Mr G
Ezra, Mr J S D
Forsten, Capt L H
Lyle, Mr D R
Martin, Mr W F
Carbyn, Capt E C
Stirling, Capt J D
Irvine, Lt Col
Marshall, Mr E J
Anderson, Capt R
Anderson, Miss
Baird, Mr A E
Sedgwick, Mrs C and infant
Morean, Mr E
Larmour, Mr and Mrs C F
Watson, Col Mrs W A
Watson, Mr A G
Kendall, Mr and Mrs G A
Brutton, Miss A R
Eckout, Miss R
Thatcher, Miss M
Theobald, Miss R
Lockhart, Miss E
Burton, Mr A
Norton, Mr E L
Theophilides, Mr G
Edwards, Capt Mr
Service, Mr and Mrs G
Brown, Mr
McIntosh, Rev R M
Jones, Col J L
Eyre, Mr N
Macintosh, Mr D J
Lynn, Vaughan, Mrs G
Maclean, Miss L
Stowell, Mr N A
Warman, Mr C G and Mrs
Apostoledes, Mr C G
Scott, Mr R S
Mansfield, Mr C and B
Giles, Mr F and Mrs and 2 children
Hogg, Mr
Petropochins, Mr L D
Badcock, Mr W W
Ducat, Capt R
Campbell, Mr D
Kingsley, Mr C J
Dunlop, Mr C B H
Reid, Mr W H
Balfour, Miss M
Richardson, Mr W R and Mrs
Richardson, Mr H L Mrs and infant
Contractor, Mr P S
Wyuch, Lt Col F J and Mrs
Merkle, Mr H
Crocker, Maj S J and Mrs
Sandanan, Lieut H F
McDowell, Mrs
Campbell, Capt H
Sykes Miss
Jackson, Miss W
Christian Mr G W
Grimberg, Mr M
James, Lt Col
Redman, Mr C C
Townsend, Miss
Thine, Lt Col J M
Thaddens, Mrs A M
Leslie, Mr N
Machabb, Lt R F
Baker, Mr J W
Chesney, Lt D P
Wilson, Mr D
Sykes, Sir Tatton Bart
Lichtenrelde, Madame
Gorman, Mr J
Livingstone, Mr M
Abraham, Mr J A
Turner, Mr M
Stanefield, Mr L
Dunkerley, Mr W H and Mrs
Smalley, Miss
Willmore, Capt W S Mrs and infant
Edwardes, Mr C
Lyres, Mr E
Leather, Mr K J W and Mrs
Howard, Mr
Murphy, Mrs A A
Gabagan, Mrs
Elliot, Lady Elleen
Darley, Mr W
Beck, Miss
Stapledon, Miss
Dawnay, Mr A C
Barlow, Mr R P
Melgund, Viscount
Lane, Mr R
Reed, Mrs D H
Shaw, Mr F W
Cohdon, Ramsay, Mr S E
Howard, Mr A H
Mann, Mr A
Hunt, Lt C E
Picton, Mr J B
DeSansmarey, Maj C
McQuillan, Mr D W and Mrs
Lean, Mr R
Stephen, Capt H T
Robertson, Mr R
Pike, Maj M J
Campbell, Capt G D
Ezra, Miss
Ezra, Mr E
Beaumont, Mr W C
Orr, Mr M
Stanton, Miss S
Forbes, Mr A
East, Mr F A H
Anderson, Mr R H
Corbyn, Mrs E C
Cresswell, Mr W
Martin, Lt A D
Short, Mr F M
Scott, Mr A
Blades, Mr
Garth, Mr W
Bruce, Mrs K
Manasseh, Mr R S
Gomez, Madani A
Casens, Mr F D
Fairing, Mr S
Garsberg, Mr F W
Crawshaw, Mr S
Holmes, Mr W
Beaver, Col P
Forrest, Lt R
Stevenson, Mr J H M and Mrs
Moore, Mr J C
Cuthberteson, Mr
White, Mr W H
Pfuffer, Mr A J J and Mrs
Macleod, Mr and Mrs
Clarke, Mr A D M
Fagan, Capt and Mrs
Forward, Mrs
Symons, Mr H S
Pamble, Mrs
Maule, Mrs
Maule, Mr H D
Ballin, Mr H
Paton Mr and

FOR KARACHI.

Harrison, Mr G M C Mrs and Miss
Townsend, Mrs
Harvey, Mrs M and 2 children
Tanner, Mrs C M
Cannings, Miss E C
Townsend, Mr F W and Miss S
Akers, Mr C E
Covendish, Capt and Mrs
Cumberlege, Maj C and Mrs and 2 children
Liggott, Mr C B Mrs and infant
Hodgkinson, Capt C
Harvey. Lt D
Leslie, Capt W S
Donner, Lt J G
Biegel Mr C J
Barston, Lt W A P
Harrison G
Hedding, Mr
Jones, Mr
Kempten, Mr
Lake, Mr
Mink, Mrs
Penner, Rev and Party of 3
Rodesse, Mr
Steale, Mr R J W
Slacki, Mr
Sheffield, Mr O R
Schnupp Mr
Tompkin, Miss
Wittek, Mr

Per s. s. "Persia," Nov. 18.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Persia," from Teieste and intermediate ports this morning:—

Beaman, Mrs
Beaman, Miss
Berkefeldt, Mr and Mrs
Burns, Mrs
Bannister, Miss
Chelentis, Mr and Mrs Th
Crawford, Mrs J
Dyson, Col and Mrs
Gardner Brown, Mr and Mrs
Ghadiali, Mr
Heelas, Miss R D
Heaton, 2 Misses
Halkins, Mr

HIGH COURT.—Nov. 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Judgment Before Chamber Matters.

Long Causes.

627-07 Jehangir and S R A Heeramaneck vs D J Randeria and others Bicknell M and R Summary Suit for disposal M Chambers

578-08 Wadia G and Co. M Chandra and others M Sunderji and others. T and Co Chamber Matters for disposal

482-08 M B Chothia Sorabai vs H N Vakil and others.

753-08 Mahubhai J M Premcorebai widow and others. Craijee L and others L and others Co. Mansuklal J and M re Iadian Co and act of 1882 and Ginning Co and other vs re The Jalgaon Cotton G Govindram Petitioner T and Co.

86-08 Dikshit D and S R Modangopal vs R Jankiram T and Co

875-08 M B Chothia P Anandji vs M Mahomed Essac S B Metha

44-08 Mulla M Jal vs R Y Patel and others M B Chothia

847-07 Captain H Sowchand and others T Virchan and others Mulji R and H Craigee L & O re acted 34-58 and others E A Raya lunatic-Mahomed Ali in Mahomed-R D Settina Petitioner

492-08 Ardeshir H D and Co N M Cama and others F D Taraporewala N M Cama

542-08 Matubbai J M Bai Hatmabai widow vs J H Ebrahim and others Capt and V K P and others.

615-08 Unwalla and P Parbatibai widowers V Virji-Mulji and K

151-08 S B Wihta Anna vs The G I P Ry. Co Little Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

607-08 Edgelow G W and Co The Globe Mafg Co. Ltd vs Gopaldas Nagardas Captain and V.

Long Causes.

77-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co.

271-07 Shamrao M and H Harichandra Nanabhoy vs Sakerbai widow and others Kanga and P.

561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dosabhoy Bomanji Mistry Mulla and M.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.

322-08 Mulla M Kapadia Bros vs Lalbhai Mohunlal and others Tayebji D and Co.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomanji vs Chabildas Laloobhoy Wadia G and Co for post ponement.

622-06 [illegible] The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.

210-08 Mathubhoy J and M Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Meghji Jehangir and S.

582-07 Bicknell M and R Vasantrao Madhanrao vs Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Ardeser H D and Co.

298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V.

422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgouri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

6-07 S K Tyabji Mahamedbhoy alias Mahamed bhoy Hosanali vs A M Jeevanji and Co Thakurdas and Co part heard.

847-07 Mulji and H Hansraj Sewchand and others vs Virchand and others Capt and V C B and Co S C Mehta part decided.

781-08 Jehangir and S Soonabai widow vs Framvz Jamsetji Aga and others M B Chothia.

119-07 J G Bilimoria Nenbai widow vs Aishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.

805-07 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co vs G G Craig and others Kanga and P.

932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal Edgelow G W and Co.

69-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha.

765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.

545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Ld Mansuklal J and H.

423-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady, Ardesher H D and Co.

338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed Ismail Muhamtisby Ardesher H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

718-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Nenbai widow Jehangir G and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For consent decree.

916-07 Mansukhlal J and H Lakhmidas Pasanj vs Bai Vijkore alias Vijli and others daphtar F and D

52-08 Mansuklal J and H R D Sothna vs Dharsey Naranjee Daphtary F and D.

769-07 M R Vakil Sha Nathoo Moorji vs Krishnabai widow and others Mirza M. and M,

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

839-01 Edgelow G W and Co Manchersha Shapurji Narielwala vs Ardeser Shapurji Narielwala K D Shroff In person.

334-00 Edgelow G W and Cr Perozbai widow of Ardaseer Shapurji Narielwala and others K D Shroff and E G W and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

239-06 Mansukhlal J and H Chaturbhiy Morarji vs Jiwanbai widow M B Chothia part heard.

728-08 M B Chothia Bai Maneckbai widow vs Tricumlal Jugjiwan Unwalla and P.

459-07 Jehangir and S Sonabai widow vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Gheesta Thakurdas and Co.

13-08 Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

397-08 Wadia N and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and N.

634-07 Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlabai Bapu Sujoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.

495-08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.

183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.

314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.

841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lakhmidas Jamsetji R and D.

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.

515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.

681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.

893-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemmabai Kanga and P.

140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Esse vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.

396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.

906-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kashem vs Bibi Sakina widow.

572-08 T A Ghandhi Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Sale Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.

756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patel Bart and others Pestonji R and K.

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THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

THE NEW BISHOP.

WE welcome Bishop Palmer as the new head of the Christian Church in Bombay, believing as we do that he is a progressive, broad-minded clergyman of the type which has been sadly wanting of late years. We take his appointment as marking the beginning of a new era in the history of the Christian faith in this Presidency and, judging by his discourse on Tuesday evening, we believe he has entered upon his ministrations in the right spirit, as a Bishop who is a shepherd and a leader, not a mere disciplinarian and a camel driver. His resort to the Revised Version was a good omen; signifying his recognition of the fact that to be successful the Church must be progressive and that its teachings must be made applicable to the affairs and conditions of the present day. No more appropriate text could have been selected from the whole range of the Scriptures than that chosen by his Lordship; for both clergy and laity have been sorely troubled in recent days and were looking forward, with some anxiety, to a declaration of policy by their new head. They have received it, and his Lordship's words cannot but have set their minds at rest. Those who have had ideas of their own will be permitted to retain them; those who have conscientious convictions will be left to enjoy them. "Now ye are the body of Christ and severally members thereof." The reference is more easily to be understood there than as it appears in the authorised version.—"Now ye are the body of Christ and members in particular," but the whole of the chapter might not inappropriately have been commended for study a couple of years ago, before the outburst of unrest in the Church which caused pain to every follower of the Christian religion in Bombay.

"For the body is not one member but many. If the foot shall say 'because I am not the hand I am not of the body,' it is not therefore not of the body. And if the ear shall say 'because I am not the eye I am not of the body,' it is not therefore not of the body. If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? .... They are many members but one body .... There should be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one for another." The lesson is sound and eminently practical. Why was it never taught before and why did not the more honourable of the members teach the toes and the heels they have a function to perform equally important with those of the eyes and the ears? It is no use crying over spilt milk. Let the dead past bury its dead, and now that the members have their several functions recognised let each perform them for the general good and let the Established Church by its example fulfil its mission to the utmost. What is wanted in India most of all is an active, militant Church which shall exercise an influence on the lives of its members, and in order to effect this the most conscientious distribution of the clergy is necessary. The Bishop will find it to the interest of the Church to make himself personally acquainted with every clergyman of the establishment as well as with the stations in his diocese. It is indisputable that in some of these the unsuitable men will be found and in others are men who would be much more appropriately placed elsewhere.

First of all Churchmen attending the Cathedral—which is the parish church of the great bulk of church-goers—should be provided with devout but broadminded, energetic chaplains, who will make the services bright and attractive so as to bring back to the fold backsliders, those who formerly were to be seen there with the utmost regularity, but who now never cross the threshold of a place of worship, save perhaps at a wedding or a volunteer church parade. Chaplains are wanted there who, by their ability to reach their congregations and by their personal influence on their parishioners, can attract and retain them as worshippers in the ancient fane. We have had such men in the past, preachers who could fill every seat in the Cathedral and even on the very window-sills. But that time has gone by. Priests who by personal contact exercised a wholesome influence on our every day lives have been taken from us and sent to Aden or some other remote cantonment, where churchgoing is not only perfunctory but merely in obedience to military regulations. We need not mention instances; they are well enough known to all members of the Church of England in this Presidency. No sooner have we come to know and appreciate our pastors than they have been ruthlessly taken away from us, the toes being placed where the ears ought to be, to apply St. Paul's simile a little further. The fault probably has been, to some extent, due to the practice of recent Bishops to migrate from the Cathedral city to the hills, following the deadly round adopted by Government and residing as little as possible in the midst of the flock. Bishops have had but slight acquaintance with their clergy and have been guided by anything but wise counsels. A chaplain for Bombay cannot be pricked on a list as the High Sheriff of counties are. It is not for us to lecture the Bishop on his duty or to teach him what he ought to do. But we know what the people want and what they have been deprived of. And we trust and believe that Bishop Palmer, who has both youth and vigour in his favour, will carry on an active campaign in the spirit indicated in his inaugural sermon, and those of us who have been lax or have drifted away will soon be brought back to the fold. This can be done without much difficulty and without much loss of time if the Bishop will but visit stations and make the acquaintance of his clergy and of his people at the earliest possible date. But if he is content to be the "head of a department" and follow Government from Bombay to Poona and Poona to Mahableshwar and back again, the future state of the Church will be more discouraging than it is to-day.

THE VACANCY IN MID-ESSEX.

To sit without a break in the House of Commons for twenty-two years is a record of which comparatively few can boast in the present Parliament. Having sat from 1886 until 1900 as Member for South-East Essex, Sir (then Major) Carne Rasch contested Mid-Essex, or the Chelmsford Division which he won by a handsome majority of over three thousand and the wave of Liberalism which rushed over the country at the last general election failed to displace him. The effect of that election was curious because while Sir Carne's poll fell by less than a hundred the Liberal vote rose by nearly three thousand. The family of Rasch is deep seated in Essex which probably accounted for something of his popularity with his constituents, but his particular Division is somewhat slow to adopt changes and the typical squire had little or no difficulty in keeping the allegiance of his old supporters. He was born in 1847 and it may be that advancing years are beginning to tell and that the absence of old familiar faces has made the House of Commons less pleasant to him than of old. The election which will now take place will not be without significance. At the general election the Liberal vote rose from insignificance to a formidable figure leaving an exceedingly narrow majority. The question is, Will that majority be made still more narrow or even reversed? It must not be forgotten that the Liberal candidate who is now put forward, possibly Mr. Dense who fought the last election, is no longer fighting a well-established member and old personal friend of his constituency. Mr. Pretyman who is to contest the seat as Unionist candidate is not new to Parliamentary life, in fact has held good appointments in Government, but he sat for the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk and so comes as almost a stranger. Where the great test will come is over the Licensing Bill. Chelmsford has a steadily growing population, and in ten years the electorate has increased by two thousand. It is no great distance from London so that a large part of its population is of the class which makes a daily pilgrimage to the City and it has a large brewing industry. The vote therefore will be a clear one for whatever may be said of those who are, so to speak, voting for their living it cannot be denied that there is another large vote which regards the licensing question more in an academic way. If these two sections unite to condemn the Government over the Bill it will be an enormous lever in the hands of the House of Lords wherewith to reject the measure, as it is rumoured they intend to do, lock, stock and barrel. Should Mr. Pretyman be returned, as is almost certain, he will find plenty of scope for his energies as an old Secretary to the Admiralty.

THE KAISER.

The interview between the Kaiser and the Imperial Chancellor may not have been so harmonious as the official account represents it. But of one thing we may be sure—that the Emperor William will behave himself better in the future. No doubt he was actuated by the best of motives when he declared himself so violently affectionate towards England, but we cannot forget, any more than his own people can, that, as the "National Review" put it the other day, in his craze for sea-power Wilhelm II allowed, which in Germany means encouraged, all things British including the late Queen Victoria to be held up to hatred, ridicule and contempt. "German statesmen poured open scorn upon us in the Reichstag. Prince von Bulow, who to-day cannot find words sufficiently strong to express his affectionate admiration for the British nation, publicly pronounced our doom and was able to specify the approximate date on which the British Empire would be dismembered, while on another occasion, which even his convenient memory has probably not forgotten, owing to the trouncing he received from Mr. Chamberlain, the same statesman made a wanton and scandalous attack on the British Army." But Germany was warned by one of her political leaders that "in our attitude towards England we must keep cool and until we have a strong fleet it would be a mistake to allow ourselves to be driven into a hostile policy towards England." And this warning seemed to change the whole position. It fanned the German desire to hurry on with her ship-building programme and it incited the friendly demonstrations towards us which put us off our guard to some extent. The letter to Lord Tweedmouth and the "calculated indiscretion" were wilfully designed to mislead and to cause us to reduce our naval expenditure. So much is palpable. The day when the Kaiser will grasp the Sceptre of the Seas is further off to-day than it was before the Kaiser granted his interview to the superannuated diplomat and raised up such a storm of indignation against himself as is entirely without precedent. It will be a long time before he will again wield the same power among his people as he did in the past few years.

THE "Empire" hears from Chittagong that No. 3 shed, which is full of jute cuttings, is on fire.

TO-NIGHT Mr. Hugh J. Ward's Company will produce "The Talk of the Town" at the Empire Theatre.

THE following telegram has been received by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, President of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, from H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in reply to his own, expressing the Anjuman's condemnation of the atrocious attempt against his life:—"Please thank members of Anjuman-i-Islam heartily."

CATTLE-DRIVING in Ireland shows little sign of dying out. A party of unknown men cleared at midnight the ranch of Mr. Bruce Armstrong, at Kilcashee, Co. Longford.

A TELEGRAM from Santa Fe, New Mexico, states, says the Central News, that six herdsmen and 20,000 sheep have perished during a terrific blizzard which raged over a large area of the State.

THE Rev. CORTLAND MYERS, pastor of the Brooklyn Baptist Temple, announced from the pulpit recently that he would not preach his sermon until all the "Merry Widow" hats in the church were removed.

IN addition to the 400,000 copies of the Queen's Christmas Gift Book in the first and second editions, the printing of another 100,000 copies has been begun. Steps, the "Telegraph" says, have already been taken to make the supply practically unlimited.

LORD ROSEBERY has consented to open the University College Residential Hall at Ealing. At present no date has been fixed, but it is hoped that the ceremony will take place about the middle of November.

UP to the present time only nickel and bronze coins have been issued in Montenegro. The Government has now decided (says Reuter) to issue its own silver money, which will probably be coined in London.

A BELFAST labourer, named James Boyle, has been arrested for murdering his wife. A policeman, hearing cries, entered Boyle's house just as the woman fell at the foot of the stairway from a blow. When picked up she was dead from a broken neck.

A PAUPER named Barnard Martin, who was dissatisfied because the authorities refused to crease his trousers and declined another pair on the ground that they were "baggy," was remanded by the Chester-le-Street magistrates on a charge of disorderly conduct.

THE students of the St. Petersburg Technological College and the Polytechnic Institute held meetings (says Reuter) and decided by great majorities to resume their studies. A telegram from Kharkoff states that a students' meeting held there adopted a similar resolution.

NEWS has been received at Swansea of a double tragedy on board the trading ship "Colony" while she was on a voyage with coal from Port Talbot to a Chilian port. The boatswain, whose name was Layson, quarrelled with one of the seamen and the second mate, named Blackill, who was a native of North Wales. Blackill was attacked by Layson with a carpenter's axe, and died soon afterwards. Layson jumped overboard and was drowned.

MR. CHURCHILL, replying to Mr. Hudson, says: "My attention has been drawn to the dismissals of certain goods guards on the Midland Railway, and I have been in communication with the Railway Company and with Mr. Robert Bell. I understand that the matter has been already discussed between representatives of the Company and of the men at meetings of the Sectional and Central Conciliation Boards, and that it is still under consideration, and I am not without hope that an arrangement may be arrived at."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

ROCKS AHEAD.

I SEE that heroic endeavours are being made to unite the two hostile sections of the Congress at its next meeting in Madras. It is possible that there may be a seeming reconciliation and a temporary compromise. But I am afraid that the split, however deplorable, is likely to continue and to widen. It has been announced, on the one hand, that no delegate will be admitted to the Congress without a ticket signed by the committee as to the 'bona fides' of the holder, and that no ticket will be issued, unless the applicant has signed a solemn undertaking that he considers himself bound by the decision of the Allahabad Convention that the agitation should be carried on by strictly constitutional means. Since this announcement was made, the Conventionists and non-Conventionists, as they have styled themselves, of Calcutta have held a Conference in that city, and have put forth the declaration that "the constitution and rules of the Indian National Congress organization, as drafted by the Allahabad Convention Committee, cannot be binding or acceptable, unless and until they receive the sanction of the Indian National Congress." Here was a challenge thrown out by the Conference of Calcutta, and it was calculated to revive the storm which broke up the Surat Congress of last year. A meeting of a thousand or more edlegates, of all shades of opinion and diverse kinds and degrees of temperament, is not a body best qualified to hold a calm, dispassionate and judicial deliberation on rules and regulations determining the constitution of the Congress, and defining its aims and objects. After passing the uncompromising resolution referred to, the Calcutta representatives were prevailed on to hold a further consultation, and through the good offices of Babu Bhupendronath, they agreed to certain terms of compromise for an united Congress. It was conceded that the first article of the Allahabad Convention about the adoption of constitutional means should be signed absolutely. But as for the other articles of the Convention, the meeting agreed to sign them tentatively, pending their final settlement by the Congress. But before they are submitted to that supreme body for sanction and confirmation, it is desired that a committee should be appointed by it to draft them in the first instance. It is evident from the attitude of the Calcutta Conference that the right of the Allahabad Convention to frame a constitution is tacitly questioned, and hence its proposed dethronement and supersession by another committee. If the 'personnel' of this committee is to be decided by the Congress, it will take its representative character from the majority of the electors, and will naturally reflect their prevalent sentiment. Its formation may be preceded by much intrigue and wire-pulling, and may lead to a fierce tug-of-war between rival parties. Here is trouble again, but it does not end at this point. The Calcutta politicians seek to impose a further condition upon the Congress. They declare that unless it proclaims its adhesion to the four famous resolutions passed at the Calcutta Congress, the non-conventionists will be at liberty to withdraw from it, and to act thenceforward as they please. One of these resolutions relates to the boycott of foreign goods about which there is a wide divergence of opinion between Bengal and the other provinces of India. For this and other reasons, it is impossible to say how the Congress, as a whole, will relish the terms dictated by Bengal. There is but one element of hope and concord in all this, namely, the acceptance of Mr. Rash Behari Ghose as president this year. I hope he will not be fated, once again, to publish an unspoken speech.

HINDUS VS. MOSLEMS.

THE Hindu Sabha of Sind has made a representation to the Commissioner against the violent and inflammatory writings of two Mahomedan journals of that province. The Sabha complains that these effusions are calculated to sow race hatred between Hindus and Mussalmans, and says the writers are therefore liable to prosecution under Section 153 A of the Indian Penal Code. The quotations given from the papers contain a number of choice epithets which are anything but complimentary to Hindus. Whether Hindu newspapers of Sind retaliate in the same spirit, we do not know. But neither side can plead provocation as an excuse for scurrilities on its own part, and if either party is guilty of rabid writing, conveying direct incitement to a gross and dangerous breach of the peace between the two communities, it behoves the authorities to take due notice of the same. Criticizing the demand for "Swaraj," one of the papers is reported to have observed that "Government need not resort to any other means, but give just one day's permission to Musalmans, and they will bring these "dhoti" wearers to their senses, after which the latter will never say "Let the English go, we will govern the country." This is not dangerously suggestive, as the Sabha maintains, of Nadirshah's massacres or the Bulgarian atrocities. No writings, however inflammatory, will provoke a Jehad of the Mahomedans of any province against their Hindu neighbours, resulting in a general massacre. There is an extravagant exaggeration in the Sabha's alarms, and its fears are moreover inconsistent with its own admission that "these rabid writings are not in the least a faithful representation of the feelings of Mahomedans, as a whole, in the province." But granting, for a moment, that they represented the feelings of the whole community, they can never lead to anything like general bloodshed while the British Government is here to maintain peace. I draw two important lessons from the representation of the Sabha. First, it brings into prominence the racial and religious differences which divide India, and proves that united India, (though not as dreamt of by wild visionaries), is only possible under the aegis of the British rule. The second lesson which I may inculcate on my countrymen is that they should be as ready and anxious to protest against excesses calculated to foster dangerous discontent against the State, as the Sind Sabha is to complain of wild vituperation directed against a particular community. It must always be remembered that such offences against the State are fraught with far greater mischief and danger than any amount of inflammatory harangue indulged in by one set of people against another. It is true that the strictures of our neighbours against ourselves are likely to go straight home, and cause irritation and annoyance in proportion to their injustice or severity. But in view of the immeasurably graver offence committed daily against the commonwealth by means of inflammatory writings, we have a higher duty to perform as citizens. But while political crime should be severely condemned and actively opposed, it is in many quarters regarded in a spirit of philosophic indifference.

SHORT WAY WITH ANARCHISM.

THE abominable outrages in Bengal have greatly exasperated the public mind. Even Indian journals of supreme views are awakening to the criminal folly of using the bomb and the revolver as political weapons. They are beginning to perceive that the means adopted by the anarchists are best calculated to frustrate their end. The "Sandhya" of Bengal, otherwise wild and virulent, is one of the extreme journals which have been talking sense on the subject. Several Anglo-Indian newspapers, especially since the attempt on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser, have been vigorously urging Government to devise a more prompt and efficacious method of dealing with anarchists and terrorists. They are busy suggesting means for making short work of these pests of society, these enemies of humanity. One of the writers demands the seizure of the leaders, whose seditious and venomous preachings turn the heads of impressionable youngsters. Their silly dupes are ready to risk their own lives, while the seniors, who goad them to fanaticism, keep safe and snug in their homes. It is urged that the Government must direct their attention to the tall poplars and must strike high, if anarchism is to be effectually crushed. It is perfectly in reason that the evil should be destroyed at its very source, but this is easier said than done. Unless the country is to be governed by martial law, the instigators, direct or indirect, of deeds of bloodshed can only be dealt with by the ordinary courts of justice: and unless there is sufficient evidence to bring home their offence to these persons, they must be permitted to remain at large. Every honest citizen will be extremely glad if a short way can be found with sedition and nihilism. It has scarcely been checked by the severe measures which have lately been adopted. If measures more repressive will prove efficacious, let us by all means have them. But what should be the means? Aye, there's the rub. It is said that the prolonged trial of political criminals under the ordinary forms of law does not act as a deterrent, although they may be convicted and severely punished. I do not think it will make any difference with this class of offenders, whether rough and ready justice is done under a process of summary jurisdiction or they are subjected to a slow, deliberate and cumbrous procedure. Will a law enhancing the punishment for political crimes act as a deterrent? I am afraid not to those who carry their lives in their own hands. It will be noticed that all these offenders are young, and mostly students. The indifference of parents, if not their active sympathy, is responsible in great part for the patriotic fervour and exuberance of youths. If no higher motive will induce parents to keep their sons under proper restraint, they might keep a watch over them, at least from fear of their doing some act which might some day land them in disgrace and ruin. The assailant of Sir Andrew Fraser is a young student of respectable parentage. What must be the feelings of his parents, unless their hearts are hopelessly and preternaturally perverse, on finding their son in his present plight!

DION.

MATHERAN IN TRIBULATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A case or two of plague in the village of Neral aroused extra vigilance on the part of the authorities at Matheran, and the recent appearance of a rat in the bazaar, supposed to be infected, provoked the most energetic efforts of the Superintendent, who turned the whole village out to camp in the jungles and put fifty traps to work in the bazaar. To make assurance doubly sure two hundred cats have been imported and they arrived by train in crates and baskets until every domicile had its "billee." How and where they were obtained, it might be indiscreet to enquire, but there they are, and if the best authorities are to be believed, Matheran as a health resort is safe, for in addition to the protection afforded by cats, the whole of the bazaar population has been inoculated and goes about with its arm in a sling, plus eight annas 'bakshish' which, combined, furnish an excellent reason for doing no work.

Matheran is safe; it has suffered no diminution of hotel visitors, and it only remains for any habitue of the place to speculate on the possible results of the sudden increase of the 'fauna' of the hill. Cats are said to have on an average eight kittens per annum and, assuming the sexes to be equally proportioned, the feline population will amount twelve months hence to 400 kittens and 200 cats, or six hundred in all. In two years they should, bar accidents, amount to eighteen hundred, and the nights of Matheran will have become exceedingly harmonious. By this time, also, the supply of rats will have run out but the cats will continue to insist on their right to live, although it is doubtful if the bazaar in general will recognise the claim, so deeply will be the natural alternative of the pussies. More heroic measures will be needed and the importation of a horde of hungry dogs will become necessary. Matheran will then, on moonlight nights, be no place for sentimental promenaders. They won't be able to hear each other talk while the canine population is serenading the moon. Some people will begin to say that it were better to have let the plague alone. The panthers of Prabul are sure to learn, by their system of wireless communication, that there are lots of fat dogs on the neighbouring hill; and the serenaders will become fewer as the panthers grow in bulk. In the last scene the Bombay shikarries perched on every convenient tree, with a couple of pies for bait, will keep up a generous rivalry until panther skins become a drug in the market. By this time the attractions of Matheran will exceed those of Mahableshwar and all that will be necessary to maintain its reputation will be the occasional infliction of three months' hard labour on one of the hotel keepers for mismanagement, bad food or general incompetence.

B. A. EXAMINATION SANSKRIT PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This year the Sanskrit paper in the B. A. Examination is considered difficult even by the intelligent students. It is rather over-taxing. Out of 100 marks for the whole paper 50 per cent. or half the number of the total marks is allotted to outside questions. Somebody would say that the outside questions might be easy and therefore there should be no grudge. But it is not so. The questions 2nd and 10th, which are from outside, are considered difficult. When difficult books are appointed as the texts for the B. A. Examination, the majority of the questions should be asked from them, as far as possible. Of late it is the general complaint that almost all the Sanskrit Examiners of the Bombay University are rather strict in drawing as well as examining papers, and that is the reason why so many students fail so often in Sanskrit, in spite of hard work.—Yours, etc.,

A STUDENT.

THE KAISER AND PRINCE VON BULOW

REPORTED AGREEMENT.

Vague Official Statement.

GOOD EFFECT ON THE MONEY MARKET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The conference at Potsdam lasted for two hours, and Prince von Bulow afterwards returned to Berlin.

It is officially announced that the Emperor listened most gravely to his report of the state of public feeling, and replied that his foremost duty was to uphold the consistency of the Empire's policy.

His Majesty approved Prince von Bulow's statements in the Reichstag, and assured the Chancellor of his continued confidence.

Stocks gave an upward jump in Berlin this afternoon.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The German press is so relieved at the termination of the crisis that comments on the settlement are generally favourable, but a deep note of pessimism remains.

The papers urge the introduction of a law fixing Ministerial responsibility as a pledge of control over the Monarch's actions.

The British press applauds the Emperor's sagacity.

PORTUGAL AND CHINA.

The Delimitation of Macao.

RUMOURS OF TROUBLE DENIED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Telegrams from Lisbon state that the stories which have been current of troubles between China and Portugal, and of the despatch of a Portuguese Squadron to Macao, are unfounded.

The two countries are negotiating for the delimitation of Macao.

THE COLOMBO GRAVING-DOCK SCHEME.

Abandoned Negotiations.

REASON OF GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Colonel Seely, replying to Mr. Robert Laidlaw, said that the negotiations, for the construction of workshops at the Graving Dock at Colombo broke down because the local firm required the whole available frontage of the harbour. No representations had been received owing to the Ceylon Government undertaking ship-repairing after the failure of the negotiations with local firms, and he did not propose to take any action in the matter.

THE COLONIES AND ASIATICS.

Speech by Colonel Seely.

APPROVAL OF THE TRANSVAAL POLICY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Colonel Seely, speaking at the New Reform Club, last night, said that the Transvaal's policy of exclusion of Asiatics was right. The two races would not mix.

The difficulties would disappear, said Colonel Seely, if countries like the Transvaal only admitted those to whom they could ultimately grant citizenship.

NEWS FROM TABRIZ.

Cossacks Join Revolutionaries.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Telegrams to the St. Petersburg newspapers from Tabriz report that Colonel Liakhoff's Cossacks have joined the revolutionaries.

RUSSIAN ARMY REFORMS.

Clearing the General List.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that in connection with the Army Reforms sixty-three generals will shortly be placed on the retired list.

THE BALKAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Better Outlook.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18

The Servian and Montenegrin Envoys have left Constantinople, having failed to arrange an alliance against Austria.

Austria has increased her troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina by six thousand.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Servia has withdrawn her frontier guards and has disbanded the Reserves.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

To be Raised in London and Paris.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Negotiations are in progress in London and Paris for the issue of a Japanese five per cent loan of £2,000,000, in the form of debentures of the Industrial Bank of Japan.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Baron Hayashi's Declaration.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Baron Hayashi declares that Japan never had the slightest intention of landing a single soldier in China without the consent and mandate of the Powers.

FIGHTING NEAR MECCA.

Military Forced to Retire.

74 KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The Bedouins interested in the pilgrim traffic who benefited by the late Shereef's exactions, and who have been causing much trouble by attacking all the military posts round Mecca, were repulsed with heavy losses, but three battalions at Beiterrawi were compelled to retire to Medina and were roughly handled, losing 74 killed and wounded.

NEW ZEALAND ELECTIONS.

Government Success.

"PROHIBITION" VOTE INCREASED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

In the elections in New Zealand Sir Joseph Ward's Government has been successful.

The "prohibition" vote has enormously increased and it is estimated that this will result in the closing of 148 public-houses and in the cancellation of a number of wholesale licenses.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Civil Service Dinner.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

The Civil Service Dinner to Sir Andrew Fraser at the United Service Club, Calcutta, next Saturday, promises to be a large one, as a number of His Honour's old colleagues in the Central Provinces are coming to Calcutta to take part in it. Mr. Brett, as senior Civilian, Bengal, will propose Sir Andrew Fraser's health.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 18.

Preparations for the Viceroy's visit are complete. The city is gaily decorated and the function of the public arrival to-morrow morning is expected to be very brilliant, when the Viceroy will be received with a salute of 31 guns and the Lieutenat-Governor and the leading civil and military officials and Indian nobility at the station. At night the Taluqdars of Oudh give a fete at Kaiserbagh and present an address. There will be illuminations and fireworks.

INSPECTOR BANNERJEE'S MURDER.

Police Memorial.

SUSPECTED MURDERER RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA NOVEMBER 18.

The man Bhattacharjee, who was arrested last night in connection with the murder of the late Sub-Inspector Bannerjee, was released to-day by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, by the identification being unsatisfactory.

The Police officers in Bengal are arranging to have an oil painting of the late Sub-Inspector Bannerjee painted and to found a gold medal to be given annually in his name for bravery in arresting offenders.

COMBATING ANARCHISM.

Severe French Measures.

THEIR ADOPTION SUGGESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 18.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" calls attention to the legislation by which the French Government in 1894, enraged beyond endurance by murder, put down anarchism, which it says the Government of India might study with advantage. The main feature of that legislation which has proved so thoroughly efficient that not a single anarchist attempt has been made in France for over ten years, was that unsuccessful attempts were punished with the same penalty as successful ones, and accomplices in unsuccessful attempts were treated as the perpetrators.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Ex-Minister Jaora State.

MUNIFICENT GIFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, NOVEMBER 18.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Yarmohamed Khan, C. S. I., ex-Minister of Jaora State and Trustee of the Aligarh College, who some months ago permanently transferred his hereditary estate pension in favour of the Aligarh College, has now contributed the munificent donation of Rs. 40,000, with which the Trustees propose building a separate block in Minto Circle, which is a group of boarding-houses under construction, to provide much-needed accommodation, the rent realized from which will be devoted for other educational requirements of the College.

The Trustees having asked His Excellency the Viceroy's permission to name the proposed block as the "Minto Yarmohamed Khan Boarding House," the following gracious message has been received, which will greatly encourage the friends and well-wishers of the Aligarh College and the Mahomedan community generally:—

"The Viceroy has heard with much pleasure of Sardar Yarmohamed Khan's munificent gift, and has gladly assented to the Trustees' proposal to call the separate block the 'Minto Yarmohamed Khan Boarding House.'"

THE PRESS CASE.

Resumed Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 18.

When the adjourned hearing of the Simla Shooting Case was resumed at the Punjab Chief Court to-day, Mr. B. Bevan Petman was called as a witness. The documents which were the subject of discussion when the Court adjourned on Saturday were handed to the witness. Witness said that it was perfectly possible that these papers had come into his hands as prisoner's counsel, but he did not read them, the reason being that he was taking a different line based on different papers. Witness advised prisoner to make such a precis for the information of both. The object of preparing the precis was that in case in the proceedings before the magistrate any circumstance should come up that required elucidating, Press might at once be able to refer witness to it. The matter was then put to the jury and the papers were eventually admitted.

Mr. Turner then addressed the Court for the prosecution and Mr. Grey had commenced his speech when the Court rose.

A WEDDING.

Daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. George Knox.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 18.

Much interest was aroused here on Tuesday last, in the wedding of Miss Angel Knox, daughter of the Hon'ble Sir George and Lady Knox, to Mr. Pelham Flowerdew, of the Public Works Department. The ceremony was performed in Holy Trinity Church, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Reverend P. H. Chapman and the Reverend J. Morton.

The bride looked charming in her gown of white satin, enriched by a berthe of beautiful Honiton lace, and posies of orange blossom and heather outlined the hem of the skirt. She carried a bouquet of heather and roses and held sprigs of shamrock in honour of her Irish birth.

After the wedding, Lady Knox held a reception at "River View," when the health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Sir John Stanley.

DEATH OF SIR V. BHASHYAM IYENGAR.

Recipient of Well Merited Honour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 18.

Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar, who was taken ill in the Madras High Court, on Monday last, after arguing an important question of law before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, succumbed to-day to the effects of cerebral hemorrhage, never regaining consciousness.

The deceased had a distinguished career as a lawyer, being appointed successively Acting Advocate-General and Judge, Madras High Court, from which, owing to the age rules, he retired after holding the office for three years.

He then resumed practice at the Bar, was made Rai Bahadur in 1887 and Dewan Bahadur and C.I.E. in 1895. Five years later he was knighted and presented with a "jaghir" for life, on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. He was also several times appointed an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

S. N. BOSE'S EXECUTION.

Demonstration Mooted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

A movement is reported amongst Calcutta extremists for getting shops at the Calcutta bazar to close next Saturday in connection with the execution of Satyendra Nath Bose.

PESHAWARIS AND KABULIS.

A Free Fight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 13.

A disturbance took place this afternoon in Harrison Road, Calcutta, between Peshawari and Kabuli fruit dealers, one man being stabbed.

MAZDAZNAN.

[BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.]

THIS is a German periodical published in Leipsig. Its English edition appears in Chicago under the auspices of the movement known as Mazdaznan. It is but a child of yesterday and for it to exercise the influence it does, as told by the editor, David Ammann, in his September number, is marvellous. Though he has had an opportunity of noticing with what certainty the exalted holy teachings of Mazdaznan were making their way to the hearts of the enlightened Americans, their enthusiastic reception in Germany, in Austria, in Switzerland, and other foreign countries, where the ground has been to some extent prepared, has exceeded his expectations and is a surprise to him. Men of letters, aristocrats, artists, merchants, teachers, officers, workmen, all have taken kindly to it, and the discussion of Zoroaster's precepts seems to be the order of the day in widely distant circles. This ought to be hailed by the Parsis with unfeigned delight. It holds forth to them a two-fold hope. For the party of progress it opens a not unpleasing prospect of the much desired inter-marriages with European and American Mazdians. For the lovers of religion an almost new lease of life for their dying creed based on the great law of polarity. These will see in it a happy augury for the reconciliation of the two rival powers Religion and Scepticism now bitterly dividing the small community into two hostile camps. The majority of

YOUNG MEN OF TALENT

who look upon Scepticism pure and simple as a safeguard of their intellectual independence, will suffer by it a shock to their self complacency. If they who are born Zoroastrians have stood aside from Mazdeism, refusing to have any dealings with its forms and customs, how can their intellectual superiors, the Germans, the Austrians, the Swiss, the Americans profess any reverence for it! It is because these latter have been able to recognise with clear and certain confidence, all that this religion has laid down on authority, and have cast aside with no less confidence the incrustations of error which have gathered round the central truths. To stoop to bow down to such human teachers as Zoroaster, Buddha or Jesus is no intellectual ignominy, nor need that revolt the sceptic's sense of the fitness of things. His incredulity and jeer of, and his detachment from all received prejudices and opinions, is so much mental indolence, and yet he learns to pride himself on it and talks of the reign of reason! This intellectual rejection of all purely spiritual knowledge is the most marked indication of the indolence of which the cerebrally superheated young graduate is certainly guilty. Ask him if it is not well to have clean hands? It is, says he, or he becomes repugnant. How much more so must he become when

IT IS AN UNCLEAN LIFE

He leads? Can any amount of his intellectuality wash clean the solemn, simpering face telling professional lies for profit, or his getting entangled in affairs where he must wink at dishonesty, pocket the proceeds, and justify knavery as a part of a system he cannot alter? His ruling belief is that there is no such thing as sin. He and those of his set are agreed that it is only a mere difference of opinion, which, provided it does not offend, one has no business with. Their Gospel is a good dinner and plenty of money to outshine their neighbours with. How can such understand that the finest fellow of all would be the one who could be glad to have lived because the world was chiefly miserable, and his life had come to help some one who needed it? Content to live in sensuous pleasures they are dead to that nobleness which tries to make life less bitter for a few within its reach. And yet they have the affrontory to ask why their soul never whispers to them, nor can they hear the magical music with which every smallest object is fully filled in this spirit-woven universe? Because they have resolutely shut their ears like the gipsy his eyes to the dirt he dwells in, out of sheer indolence. No facts of our experience cry more loudly for solution than those of

OUR OWN INNER LIFE.

And they must be stone deaf indeed, more as than the second murderer of the Duke or Clarence in Shakespeare's Richard III, who even felt certain dregs of conscience within him at the thought of murdering him while asleep. What debt of gratitude do we not owe to thinkers like David Hume who led the world out of the shadow of eternity, and showed that it was only an object of the five senses! The divine element was explained away, and the proper study of mankind was not man, but man reduced to his beggarly elements. So the world is an aggregate of isolated facts, and Society a mere gathering of individuals, repelling each other by their needs and greeds, with a ring of natural necessity to keep them together. But for Society to stand there must be a principle of cohesion, a common belief, principles admitted and undisputed, a series of practical axioms and institutions not to be upset by every caprice of fashionable opinion. The "Mazdaznan" has taken timely birth to stem the tide of disruption among the Parsis. To call everything in question is to discredit everything. Doubt thus becomes a tyranny. But the sceptic has to remember that he unconsciously helps to strengthen religion, which is but a mode of the inner life of man. For Voltaire, with his sneer plays Loyola's game, as much as the latter with his bigotry does Voltaire's. In feeling, we are absolutely with ourselves, and there seems no need to attempt justifying religion by means of reason. This is why the poet says with such assurance:—

"If e'er when faith had fall'n asleep
"I heard a voice 'believe no more,'
"And heard an ever-breaking shore
"That tumbled in the Godless deep;
"A Warmth within the breast would melt
"The freezing reason's colder part,
"And like a man, in wrath the heart
"Stood up and answer'd 'I have felt!'"

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

Intention to Attend to be Notified.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday the 9th December, at 5 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to bring with them a good sized card with their names clearly written upon it; this card to be delivered to the Military Secretary in order that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

All other Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Gentlemen, European and Indian, who have attended Levees held by His Excellency the Governor, or who desire to attend the Levee for the first time, are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, before the 4th December, after which applications cannot be entertained.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE REFORM.

Hamburg Colonial Institute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, OCTOBER 30.

THOSE who are in favour of a reform of the Prussian franchise, in keeping with the march of the times, will record with satisfaction that an important step has been taken in the right direction. The Emperor William, in his capacity as King of Prussia, has, on the occasion of the opening of the Prussian Diet, declared an amelioration of the franchise as necessary in accordance with economic development, spread of education, political intelligence, and civic responsibility. When the King of Prussia solemnly states that he considers such a reform as one of the most important necessities of the day, it may safely be assumed that the Prussian Government is bound to such a reform. Needless to say this fact has met with the approval of the Liberal party, which has been in favour of an amelioration and reform of the franchise for the last decade. In so far as the Press has criticised the announcement made from the Throne, it has principally contented itself with drawing attention to the fact that no fixed time has been appointed for submitting the question to the Government. I am told that the Government is making the necessary preparation for such a reform with all possible energy. It is easy to understand the impatience of the Liberal party, for the existing state of the franchise in Prussia assures a decided preponderance to the Conservatives, that is neither justified by the actual numbers of the supporters of that party, nor by the economic developments of the last decade. The rival strength of the Conservative and Liberal parties in Prussia is approximately equal. The present system of voting enables the Conservatives to make sure of more than double the seats secured by the Liberals of Prussia, so that the latter party has practically sunk into insignificance in the Prussian Parliament. The existing state of the franchise enables the agrarian element to preponderate from the economic point of view, whereas Prussia, has in the course of the last half century, changed from an agricultural to an industrial State.

Although it is no wonder that the Liberal party awaits with scant patience a reform which is to correct the existing state of things, as one not in accordance with actual facts, one cannot blame the Government for treating this proposed reform with deliberation. Of all constitutional changes, the reform of the franchise is of the most incisive importance. The Bill must therefore be carefully tested before being submitted to Parliament, for a measure of this kind does not belong to that category, which, should they fail to stand the test can be unhesitatingly supplanted in a year or so by a new measure. Reforms on the franchise whether they refer to a change of the voting system or a change in the electoral divisions, or to both must be so organised that they lead to a satisfactory state of affairs for years to come. Consequently the Prussian Government will cause the Bill not only to be drawn up by officials and constitutional jurists, but also by practical statesmen, especially those who have made a special study of the electoral franchise. A Reform Bill always awakens great excitement among the people, consequently it must, when laid before Parliament, be so perfect as not to render a lengthy discussion necessary, but must at once be assured of a substantial majority.

The approval of one party is of course not to be expected, by which we mean the Socialist. Their principal organ, the "Vorwarts" declared, immediately after the announcement of the speech from the Throne, that the Socialists could accept no franchise Bill that did not provide for universal, equal, direct and secret balloting, founded on the present manner of election to the Reichstag. The Socialists even demand that the Reichstag's electoral franchise shall be introduced with two amendments, the age minimum for voters is to be reduced from 25 years to 20, and "votes for women" are to be allowed. I have repeatedly shown why a reform of this kind cannot be introduced into Prussia. The rejection of the franchise reform by the Socialists will prove of no importance. This reform will be introduced without the assistance and despite the Socialists, in the same manner that all laws came into force in Prussia and the Empire, without the active help of that party which is the avowed enemy of our present social system.

THE HAMBURG COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

The Colonial Institute was formally opened in Hamburg on the 20th of October. It occupies a temporary building, and makes a start with 30 matriculated, and five outside students. It may seem strange that, having in view the enforced closure of the Colonial Institute at Delft, after a few short years of activity, we in Germany should venture on a similar experiment. But circumstances are not the same in Germany as in Holland. The newly-founded Institute has also quite different aims from those of the Colonial School in Witzenhausen, where suitable settlers are trained for the Colonies. As the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Herr Dernburg said, at whose instigation the Institute was called into being, we require a centre of academic instruction, where officials, merchants, and colonists, intending to settle in the colonies, may imbibe the spirit necessary to the accomplishment of the ethical and civilising tasks awaiting them, and where they, recognising that in colonial life all aims and occupations have equal privileges, may forget all those distinctions of rank and calling which we in Germany have inherited from our forefathers. It is only in a place where life takes its tone from commercial and shipping circles such as Hamburg keeping as it does in constant and active touch with the distant colonies, that the attitude of mind necessary to a colonial official can be cultivated. This institute—intentionally modelled on the lines of an orthodox university—has for its aim the maintenance of an association of ideas between scientific, economical, administrative and technical endeavours, as exemplified in colonial life, and to gain such a recognition for these qualities as will place them on an equal footing with the highest ideals of German life. Hamburg has made great sacrifices in order to stimulate a desire for scientific knowledge among her citizens. The academic course is limited to one year's duration, as being only intended for trained jurists, highly educated merchants, and colonists, who, in addition to having passed through the school at Witzenhausen, have had practical experience. It is hoped that capable Germans, settled in the colonies, will keep the Institute informed as to the results of their independent investigations, and will take a pride in the share of work allotted to them. It is hoped that, high of purpose, this little community will call that colonising spirit into being with which Herr Dernburg hopes to serve the cause of the German Colonial Empire.

THE PROPOSED ELECTRO-TRUST BANK.

A question of interest to both finance and engineering has once more been brought to the fore by the necessity existing for an immense increase of capital in modern electrical engineering works; such increase resulting from Government undertakings in the shape of the electrifying of the main railway lines, and the systematic application of water power. Whereas some of the companies likely to be affected by the expected boom in this industry, such as the Bergmann Electric Co., have decided to increase their capital by putting fresh scrip upon the market, the two great German firms, the A. E. G. and the Siemens-Schuckert Co., have found another way to increase their working capital by means of a friendly arrangement with the principal Berlin bankers. A new "Electro-bank" is to be founded with a nominal capital of 30 million marks a fourth of which sum is to be paid up. As a joint stock company is legally entitled to raise three times the amount of its share-capital in the form of obligations, the new bank will be able to offer the public 4½ per cent. debentures to the value of 90 million marks. Claims based on existing contracts with the State and with the various Municipalities, for work extending over a long period will serve as a sufficient security for this money. Available capital belonging to the bank for the punctual payment of interest, and for the redemption of allotted obligations is always to be at the disposal of the trustees, whose duty it will be to see that all moneys owing to the company are accurately collected and applied to the above-named purpose. This plan for raising money on perfectly safe book-debts has often been suggested before. It would be difficult to name another form of industrial undertaking to which it could be applied with such advantage as to electrical engineering in its present stage of development. In no other branch could orders to the value of 40 million marks be contracted for by one single firm in the course of a fortnight, as was the case a short time ago with the Siemens-Schuckert Works, the result being a rapid rise in the price of its shares. The managing director of the "Allgemeine Elektrizitats-Gesellschaft," Geheimer Baurat Rathenow, has already worked out a plan for a joint electro-banking undertaking.

L. ASCH.

THE MUNICIPAL ACQUISITION OF LAND.

New Rules.

IN July 1868 Government issued a Resolution relating to land required for municipal purposes, the second paragraph of which ran:—"On careful consideration of the subject dealt with in these papers His Excellency the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that the principle which should be observed in dealing with questions of land required for municipal purposes is that Government land should only be granted free or at reduced rates to Municipalities in very special and exceptional circumstances which must be clearly established before any such grant can be authorized. In the present instance no such circumstances have been proved to exist. One of the objects for which land is required by the Municipality is the establishment of a market. As the Municipality will charge rent for the use of the stalls in it, and will thus derive a profit from the institution of a market, it seems but reasonable that they should pay a suitable price for the valuable plot of Government land which they require for the purpose. As regards also land needed in order to widen roads or streets, the Governor in Council is unable to perceive any sufficient reason why a prosperous Municipality should be given such land at the expense of the State. If it can afford to pay for the land, there is no adequate cause why it should not be called upon to give a fair value. The mere fact that the land is the property of Government gives the Municipality no valid ground for asking that it should be made over free of charge. It must be remembered that Municipalities receive aid from Government on a general plan towards the maintenance of their schools and dispensaries, and Government therefore cannot entertain any claim on the part of Municipalities for any additional grant-in-aid in the shape of gifts of land. Another Resolution has now been issued which states that Government consider it desirable to issue instructions elaborating and explaining the orders read in the preamble.

The decision that Government land should be granted to a Municipality free or at reduced rates only in very special and exceptional circumstances, which must be clearly established, is intended to apply to those cases only in which land—the property of Government—is made over to a Municipality permanently and without any specific reservation of power to resume the land from the Municipality. When such a power is reserved the grant is in effect a mere permission to the Municipality to use the land during the pleasure of Government; and in such cases there is no reason why the grant should not be made revenue free.

Ordinarily when the land is required by the Municipality for the purpose from which it expects or intends to make a profit, as for example for buildiang market from which it will derive income by the levy of rents or stall fees, Government land should be granted to the Municipality on payment of occupancy price and the assessment appropriate to the use to which the land is intended to be put, and remission or reduction of the occupancy price and assessment should be granted, as directed in the orders of 1868, only in very special and exceptional circumstances which must be clearly established.

When the land is to be used for a purpose from which the Municipality does not expect to derive any profit, as for example for street improvements, or for building a dispensary or a school house, the grant will ordinarily be made revenue-free-subject to the conditions stated in No. 16 (1) of the Rules under section 214 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code and to any other condition which may be prescribed either generally or in any particular case, provided that the Municipality agrees to accept all these conditions. If the Municipality refuses to accept the conditions, the grant should be made in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Resolution.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 18.—Bt.-Col. Bremner, 73rd Carnatics, from England.
Lieut. Thompson, 112th Inf. from England.
Brig. Genl. Copper. Staff College, from England.
Maj. Tellington, 29th Lancers, from England.
Capt. Palmer, R.A.M.C., from England.
Lieut. Maturai, 41st Pioneers, from England.
Lt.-Col. Woodward, 37th Dogras, from England.
Capt. Hutchison, 3rd Brahmans, from England.
Lieut. Hutchison, 3rd Brahmans, from England.
Maj. Johnson, 47th Sikhs, from England.
Maj. Boville, S. and T. Corps, from Poona.
Lt. Brodie, 103rd Mahrattas, from Wellington.
Capt. Churchill, 19th Punjabis, from Australia.
Lieut. Hildebrand, 34th Poona Horse, from Bushire
Maj. Granger, I.M.S., from Mhow.
Capt. Thornton, R.A.M.C., from Poona.
Maj. Genl. MacDonald, G. Staff, from Lucknow.
Col. Montgomery, R.F.A., from Quetta.
Col. Drakes, R.M.A., from Quetta.
Lt.-Col. Warlikar, I.M.S., from Aurungabad.
Lieut. Heale, J. A. Polit, from England.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 18.—Lieut. Hutchison, 3rd Brahmans, to Agra.
Maj. Watson, 67th Punjabis, to Kohat.
Maj. Saunders R.F., to Lucknow.
Capt. Overbeck-Wright, I.M.S., to Agra.
Maj. Hefferman, 79th C.I., to Aurungabad.
Lt.-Col. Bremner, 73rd Garnatics, to Aurungabad.
Col. Kenny, 37th Lancers, to Nowshera.
Lieut. Corbett, 40th Pioneers, to Bareilly.
Maj. Dickson, S. and T. Corps, to Poona.
Lt. Brodie, 108th Mahrattas, to Belgaum.
Maj. Granger, I.M.S., to Mhow.
Capt. Martin, R. A. M. C., to Poona.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

THE LATE SIR HARKISSONDAS.

The Chairman said that before they proceeded to business he wished to give expression to the feelings of deep regret with which they had heard of the death of their esteemed colleague on the Corporation, Sir Harkissondas Narotamdas. The deceased gentleman was a member of the Corporation ever since the year 1879, and also of the Standing Committee for about 8 years, and in that capacity he had rendered valuable services to the City. The loss of such an old, able, and experienced colleague was a very heavy one, and their regret for the occurrence was all the more intensified by the record of the valuable services rendered by him to the City generally in his diverse capacities.

Mr. Fazalbhoy M Chinoy said that speaking as a Mahomedan and for himself he fully endorsed the expressions of grief and sorrow at the death of Sir Harkissondas Narotamdas. The City had sustained a great loss in the death of one of their most influential and intelligent citizens. He knew Sir Harkissondas since his childhood and always found him to be a most obliging and good-hearted gentleman. In Sir Harkissondas, he had, like many others lost one of his best friends.

LIEUT.-COLONEL COLLIE.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Secretary reporting the nomination by the Corporation of Lt-Colonel Collie as a member of the Standing Committee.

The Chairman said that Lt.-Colonel Collie had proved a very useful member of the Corporation and he was sure he would also prove very useful as a member of the Committee.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Committee then considered in details the Budget Estimates for the year 1909 and passed them as framed by the Commissioner.

The Chairman said he wished to congratulate the Commissioner on the very satisfactory budget that had been presented by him. The budget was one in which the income and the expenditure sides were well-balanced. It was a very carefully prepared budget, and had been presented as soon as was possible. It was creditable to the Commissioner that the Committee had passed the budget as framed by him.

Mr. James Macdonald also congratulated the Commissioner on the satisfactory budget presented by him.

Municipal Administration.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S REVIEW.

The following are some of the items of review by the Standing Committee of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1907-08.

CORPORATION AND STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Office of President of the Corporation was held during the year by the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey, and Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A., LL.B., (Cantab.), L.C.E. (Bombay), Bar.-at-Law, was Chairman of the Standing Committee for the year.

During the year the Corporation held 77 meetings. These show an increase of 23 compared with the number of meetings held during the previous year. The Committees of the Corporation also responded to a larger number of calls, their meetings numbering 169 against 133 of the year previous. Of the Standing Committee there were 53 meetings including one special meeting and of its Sub-Committees 44.

FINANCIAL.

It is gratifying to record once again a continuity in the progressive character of the finances of the Municipality, as evidenced by larger returns of revenue. No doubt the net result of the year's transactions was a deficit amounting to Rs. 2,99,876, but the fact that a still larger deficit had been deliberately budgetted for with a view to giving as much relief to the rate-payers as was deemed expedient and that in spite of the year's expenditure having exceeded the original estimate by Rs. 5,47,797 the actual deficit fell short of the budget estimate by Rs. 39,528 affords a striking proof of the vitality and elasticity of the principal and permanent sources of the revenue of the Municipality which, despite reduction in taxation, augmented the yield for the year by nearly two lakhs and a half. The aforesaid deficit having been met from surplus revenue balances the year closed with a working cash balance of Rs 26 12,566 against Rs. 29,16,425 with which it opened. Included in this balance is a sum of Rs. 2,09,239 reserved for renewal of lapsed grants for the previous year, so that the actual Surplus Cash Balance at the close of the year was Rs. 18,08,327 against Rs. 22,50,343 at its commencement. The assets exceeded the liabilities by Rs. 1,84,52,760, aggregating Rs. 7,30,89,934 against Rs. 7,12,20,801 in the preceding year. This shows a balance of two crores in favour of the assets which, coupled with the large reserve in the taxing capacity of the Municipality, affords sufficient guarantee of its financial stability.

INCOME.

Encouraged by the phenomenal rise in the income for the year 1906-07 and the accretion of fairly large surplus balances, the Standing Committee and the Corporation thought it desirable to reduce the General Tax for the year under review from 3 3-8 per cent. to the irreducible minimum of 3 per cent. and also the water tax from 4 per cent. to 3 1-2 per cent. Nevertheless there was a rise of Rs. 3,46,824 in the income for the year which totalled the record figure of Rs. 96,89,325 against Rs. 96,42,501 in the year previous. Had the rates of taxation been the same as in the previous year the total expansion in revenue would have been Rs. 5,55,406.

The original Budget Estimate of income was only Rs. 93,02,000 and the excess of Rs. 3,87,325 is as usual accounted for principally by the property taxes—the General Tax accounting for an increase of Rs. 1,17,845, the Water Tax for an increase of Rs. 1,14,830 and the Halalkhore Tax for Rs. 26,870. The Town Duties also brought in an increase of revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,70,900. These factors, which have been for some years past regularly contributing to the expansion of revenue, call for no special remarks. The steady growth of the city and the rise in the value of properties explain the increase in the yield from the General and Halalkhore Taxes and increased use of water for trade purposes gives an annually growing revenue from the Water Tax. Last year's revenue from this source amounting to Rs. 19,38,421 was considerd phenomenally high. The tax was reduced from 4 per cent. to 3 1-2 per cent. on valuation. The charges by meter measurement were also reduced and yet the phenomenally high income of the past year has been exceeded by Rs. 19,499 so that once again the water revenue exceeds the water expenditure by Rs. 76,875. As regards the town duties, the ever-fluctuating character of this source of revenue and especially the disturbing influence of the receipts from sugar duties are as usual responsible for the estimate being overreached. Taking all the sources of revenue into consideration, the

permanent expansion in the income of the Municipality has been estimated by the Chief Accountant at 4 1-2 lakhs.

INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

With the increase in income there was a corresponding increase in the incidence of taxation per head which, calculated on the basis of the census of 1906, rose from Rs. 8-7-10 in the previous year, the heaviest theretofore reached, to Rs. 8-10-5 in the year of report. The subjoined table comparing the burden of taxation during the past quinquennium shows that the incidence of taxation does not vary in accordance with the rate of taxation and that, despite reductions in taxation, there is an upward trend in the incidence per head of population—an anomaly which is easily explained by the general appreciation of the value of land in this growing City and by improved methods of assessment and collection of revenue :—

Year.	Rate of the General Tax.	Incidence of Taxation according to the Census of 1901. Rs. a. p.	Incidence of Taxation according to the Census of 1906. Rs. a. p.
1903-04.....	10½ p.c.	9 6 11	7 7 9
1904-05.....	10¼ p.c.	10 6 9	8 4 4
1905-06.....	9 p.c.	10 0 6	7 15 5
1906-07.....	9 p.c.	10 11 3	8 7 10
1907-08.....	8½ p.c.	10 14 5	8 10 5

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the year reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 1,01,89,201, showing an extraordinary increase of Rs. 6,68,411 over the outlay of the previous year. Were this rate of expenditure to continue and were taxation to be maintained at the present minimum rates, the accumulated balances at the disposal of the Corporation might soon be depleted, but a redeeming feature concerning this extraordinary enhancement in the year's outlay is that the principal factors contributing to the excess were abnormal and non-recurring. Subjoined is a list of such charges which swelled the total expenditure by over 5 lakhs :—

	Rs.
Purchase of a Petrol Motor Engine and Tender	40,596
Repairs to Bhandarwada Reservoir	21,593
Arrears of rent due to Government for land at Paltan Road	79,615
Arrears of Police charges due to Government	1,37,374
Grain Compensation	1,37,535
Loss on sale of unserviceable stores	84,80
Rs. ...	5,01,548

Eliminating these unusual charges the Chief Accountant computes the permanent increase at Rs. 1,50,000 only and setting this off against the estimated expansion in revenue of Rs. 4,50,000, the net permanent annual addition to the resources of the Municipality may be taken at Rs. 3,00,000.

But notwithstanding this balance in favour of the income, the steady increase in the normal and recurring items of Municipal expenditure and the further immediate liabilities to which the Corporation have been committed demand a very careful forecast of the financial position of the Municipality indicating how for the present liberal policy of allowing the normal expenditure to trench upon the balances can be juidciously pursued. The following statement shows the extent to which the expenditure has risen during the past ten years :—

Year.	Total Expenditure. Rs.
1897-98	74,96,969
1898-99	73,59 026
1899-00	73,92,480
1900-01	85,84,058
1901-02	82,96,458
1902-03	84,53,398
1903-04	84,31,380
1904-05	85,91,618
1905-06	93,74,242
1906-07	95,20,790
1907-08	1,01,39,201

It is clear that with all the elasticity of the City's resources it will be difficult at the present minimum rates of taxation to keep pace with this steady growth in expenditure. This will continue to grow at much the same rate, if not a higher one, and although the income has in the past kept pace with the growing expenditure and is yet capable of considerable expansion, the fact that has to be borne in mind is that in the normal expenditure will have to be included in the near future heavy additional items in respect of contribution to the Improvement Trust, primary education and medical relief and considerable interest and sinking fund charges in respect of loans that will have to be raised for financing already sanctioned works for the drainage of the City and the housing of Municipal employes, not to mention the moisty of the cost of constructing overbridges to the tune of over 17 lakhs. This is the situation that the Corporation have undoubtedly to face, and it seems advisable as a policy of caution to conserve the balances even while the staple sources of revenue have been bringing in returns beyond expectation.

Out of the total sanctioned grants for expenditure aggregating Rs. 1, 11, 62,684, a balance of Rs. 9,73, 493 remained unexpended at the close of the year. Of this as many as Rs. 8,03,239 required renewal for expenditure in 1908-09, leaving a sum of Rs. 1,70,253. These savings from 1·6 per cent. of the total sanctioned grants minus renewals against 2·5 in the year previous. The Chief Accountant points out that this percentage of savings is the lowest he has known touched, and it is, no doubt, a very satisfactory feature of the year's estimating. But as regards the renewal of lapsed grants, the Standing Committee regret to find that in spite of repeated annual complaints, matters have drifted from bad to worse. The percentage of renewed grants to grants allotted was, as pointed out by the Chief Accountant, 7·2 against 6·38 in 1906-07, and the Committee find it necessary to invite the attention of the Commissioner to the following remarks made by them in their review of the Administration Report for the year 1906-07:—

Capital Debt.—During the year of report the second instalment of Rs 12 3-4 lakhs of the second 24 3-4 lakhs loan was raised and Rs. 98,663 were repaid during the year towards the reduction of debt. The total capital debt of the Corporation consequently increased from Rs. 4,96,06,066 to Rs. 5,07,82,403. Against this the total Sinking Fund investments aggregated Rs. 76,48,457, leaving the net debt liabilities at Rs. 4,31,33,946.

The total outlay on Loan Works amounted to to Rs. 9,88,038 against Rs. 9,06,922 in the preceding year. Here too the actual expenditure was far below the budget estimate of Rs. 20,36,000, the rate of progress in the Water and Drinage Works being much below the estimate put forward by the executive officers.

Plague Expenditure.—There was a decrease of Rs 47,527 in the expenditure on plague operations which amounted to Rs. 1,95,517 against Rs. 2,43,044 in the year previous. The decrease is due mainly to a reduction in the expenditures on the Colaba Hospital which was open only from the 11th March to 31st May 1907, and as the rat-killing poison was prepared in the Municipal Laboratory the expenses on rat-destruction were naturally reduced. From the first outbreak of plague up to the close of the year under review, the total outlay on plague measures amounted to Rs. 68,07,070, towards which only Rs. 14,50,000 have been contributed by Government, and after repeated unsuccessful appeals made to the Government of Bombay and the Government of India the Corporation have submitted a memorial to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India urging the claims of the Municipality for relief in this direction.

Test Audit.—One other matter in the Chief Accountant's report deserves notice. Up to the year under review this Officer's Test Audit had been confined to the accounts of the Stores Department only. During the year it was extended to the Road Repairs accounts of the Executive Engineer's Department in C Ward, North, and F Ward, and the results revealed serious irregularities. To quote the Chief Accountant, "there had been something more than carelessness in the Accounts, as the results were most uneven and documents were tampered with and did not agree with the counterfoils. In F Ward it was proved conclusively that original documents had been tampered with, that the musters were irregular and that no supervision existed over the accounts for the works." It is proposed to institute greater check at the time of payment with a view to preventing such irregularities. The Committee have no doubt the Commissioner must have taken strict notice of the delinquents in the matter and they trust the Test Audit will be extended to all the departments even though it may necessitate additional staff as represented by the Chief Accountant.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

With an increase of 817 in the number of properties on the Assessment Book which rose from 56,681 to 57,498 in the year of report, there was an increase of as many as 1,986 in the properties assessed for the General Tax which numbered 46,248 against 44,662 in the previous year. This rather unusual result is accounted for by a reduction in the number of properties exempted from the General Tax under Section 143 of the Municipal Act. In the previous year 3,923 properties were so exempted whereas during the year of report, despite the rise in the total, only 3,396 were exempted. Again during the preceding year the General Tax was not charged in respect of 8,097 properties which were treated as being of insignificant value, whereas during the year of report such properties numbered only 7,854. It would have been interesting to know the circumstances that led to this result for it cannot be that there was any laxity in the matter during the previous year.

The year under review witnessed a further rise of 25 lakhs and a half in the rateable assessment of properties which amounted to Rs. 3,98,64,747 against Rs. 3,73,16,953. Opening with a gross assessment of 4,01,85,284, the year 1906-07 closed with an assessment of 4,14,48,901 and the year 1907-08 which opened with a gross assessment of 4,31,49,092 closed with an assessment of Rs.4,42,97,940. There were 3,674 complaints against the opening assessment as against 3,734 complaints in the previous year and only 10 appeals to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, of which 7 were settled by consent, 2 dismissed with costs, and one was pending at the close of the year. That substantial reduction in complaints and appeals against assessment should synchronize with wholesale revaluation and substantial enhancement of assessment seems incredible and yet the following table concerning the past quinquennium which is characterized by an improvement of gross valuation to the extent of a crore shows that that is not impossible and establishes beyond doubt the necessity for the ravision undertaken and justifies the action of the Department concerned :—

Year.	No. of Complaints.	No. of appeals to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.
1903-04	6,582	123
1904-05	4,681	47
1905-06	6,024	29
1906-07	4,244	13
1907-08	4,288	10

It may perhaps be urged that the public are loath to fight the Municipality in such matters, but the fact that of the appeals actually lodged and decided during the quinquennial period, only 6 were allowed and 13 disallowed is enough to discredit any assumption of hardship in the matter of assessment of properties.

Inclusive of demands in respect of previous years amounting to Rs. 31,169 the total demand on account of property taxes aggregated Rs. 61,72,444, showing an increase in the demand for the previous year of Rs. 76,222, it is significant that this increase did not lead to a corresponding increase in the amount of cess back allowed during the year of report which was only Rs. 38,760 against Rs. 61,666 in the preceding year.

The actual receipts from the General Tax amounted to Rs. 31,13,846 against Rs. 30,86,975 in the previous year. The water income (inclusive of compounded charges, water rate by meter measurement and other miscellaneous water works receipts) amounted to Rs. 19,48,830 against Rs. 19,38,428 and the proceeds from the Halalkhore Tax (inclusive of charges for special service) aggregated Rs. 10,40,874 against Rs. 9,91,363 for the year 1906-07.

There was a falling off of Rs. 12,800 in the receipts from the Wheel Tax which amounted to Rs. 4,06,925 against Rs. 4,21,949 in the preceding year. Of the vehicles taxed during the year 281 were motor cars as against 276 in the previous year and only 900 cycles against 1,088 in 1906-07. As regards motor cars, it may prove advantageous to have a special investigation made as to the actual number of these cars plying in the City. The number on which the tax is now levied seems to the Committee to be rather small and it is difficult to reconcile this return with the statement made in a recent communication from Government which conveyed an invitation to the Corporation to bear a portion of the cost of entertaining an expert staff for the inspection of motor vehicles. It has been stated in that letter that "the great majority of motor vehicles of the Bombay Presidency is in the City of Bombay." It is further stated that this number is "very large and is steadily increasing." The small total of 281 can hardly be taken to represent "the great majority" of these vehicles and a rise of only five during the entire year can scarcely be said to denote a steady rise.

In addition to this, the question of increasing the license fees in respect of motors also deserves consideration. It was recently reported to the Corporation that the disbursement on account of the land Conveyance Licenses Establishment during the year 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 18,492, while the actual realization from License fees was only Rs. 17,152. This reveals a situation which demands readjustment as evidently the legislature contemplates some return of receipts to the Municipality in respect of such licenses. Moreover, when the Schedule of Taxes on vehicles was settled in connection with the Municipal Act of 1888, the wear and tear of the roads in consequence of motor traffic could not have been taken into consideration, and it seems also desirable to revise that schedule according to which the wheel-tax leviable in respect of a motor car is much lighter than that in respect of an ordinary carriage and horse, viz. Rs. 5 per quarter against Rs. 11 per quarter.

As regards cycles, the question of abolishing the tax on these vehicles is still pending before Government and in the meanwhile the number of cycles taxed shows a marked reduction from year to year, honest owners continuing to bear the burden of this obnoxious impost and the dishonest ones eluding it with impunity. To remedy this state of affairs it was suggested that until the question of the abolition of the tax was finally settled only a nominal tax should be levied on cycles, but this proposal has not found favour with the Corporation.

The right of collecting tolls at the Mahim and Sion Causeways fetched Rs. 23,700 against Rs 21,500 in the preceding year. From the statements submitted by the toll farmer it appears that the toll was levied in respect of 184,278 vehicles and that the amount realized was Rs. 23,035. This would seem to leave a margin of only 600 rupees to the farmer and the mystery that yet remains unsolved is, what considerations have been inducing practical business men to undertake from year to year all the expense and labour of collecting these dues for such a poor margin of profits?

Town Duties.—The gross revenue from town duties was almost the same as in the previous year, aggregating Rs. 29,00,764 against Rs. 28,92,464. The total refunds allowed on goods exported however indicate an increase of about Rs. 45,000 so that the net revenue for the year was Rs. 13,15,543 against Rs. 13,51,805 for the preceding year. In spite of this set-back the returns ought to be considered satisfactory, for while the decrease of Rs. 36,000 is entirely accounted for by the withdrawal of the duty on firewood, it must be gratifying to see the revenue from town duties maintained at that high level to which it has been steadily raised and maintained since the year 1904-05, the year of the institution of Municipal check over certificates of exports. Recognising the value of this check and the desirability of further protecting Municipal revenue from the fraudulent practices of the Chithiwallas the Corporation have sanctioned as a tentative measure the introduction of a system of marking departmentally every package of sugar after its importation and before its clearance from the docks—an experiment which will be watched with great interest.

7,263 square yards of ground valued at Rs.3,52,868 were added to streets. The amount spent on repairs and maintenance of roads was Rs. 4,47,139 against Rs. 4,09,241 in the preceding year and the cost of metalling roads during the year worked out at 5·67 pies per square foot against 5·97 pies in the year previous. What with the special operations in connection with the Tramway, Telephone, Government Telegraph and the Electric Light Works and what with the ordinary operations in connection with the sewerage and Water Works of the City, the roads were again very heavily disturbed and damaged during the year of report. It is understood that as many as 50 per cent. of thetotal length of the roads was dug up during the last two years. This disturbance is expected to continue even during the current year, and the damaged roads will require thorough overhauling after the completion of the special operations. The condition of the City's roads is latterly provoking complaints and comments of all sorts. The foregoing account of the state of all roads shows that these complaints are not quite unwarranted, but is it too much to expect that the public will bear with the Executive having regard to the difficulties besetting them in the work of maintaining the roads in an efficient condition whilst divers agencies, public and private, are as it were vying with one another to dig up the roads as soon as repaired?

Plague Measures—84 insanitary houses were inspected, of which 76 were found to be capable of improvement whereas 8 were found hopelessly bad, 30 houses and sheds were demoli hed by the Municipality and 144 houses were br ught down by the owners in compliance with notice. Overcrowding in houses was abated in 102 cases. Sites on Kennedy Sea Face and at Chowpatti were allotted to different communities for erecting health camps, and health camps were also provided by the Municipality in different places. As regards the use of the Sea Face for such camps, a communication was received from Government asking for a discontinuance of its use from 1st November 1908 and the Corporation have informed Government that having regard to the gravity of the present situation and taking into consideration the requirements and means of the people resorting to such camps they are of opinion that unless the occupation of the Sea Face by the Health Camps is positively dangerous to public health it would not be desirable to deprive the plague-exposed public of that site.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

For the purposes of health administration the City was divided into 3 divisions since the year 1898, each division being under the control of a Divisional Health Officer who worked under the orders of the Executive Health Officer. From 1st November 1907 the Department was re-organized. The divisions were abolished, and for each of the seven wards of the City a Deputy Health Officer was provided and the Health Officer was given two special assistants for sanitary and conservancy work.

After a series of years of fearful fatality it is gratifying to record a fairly large diminution not only in the total mortality of the City, but in the mortality from almost all the causes, the decrease being very remarkable in the deaths from preventable causes. Against the recorded birth-rate of 19·97 per mille the death-rate is put down at 39·56, the lowest registered since the year 1896 as will be seen from the following statement :—

Year.	No. of deaths registered.	Death-rate per mille.
1896	33,451	40·71
1897	47,806	58·28
1898	51,961	63 23
1899	56,434	68·07
1900	79,350	96·55
1901	59,495	76·66
1902	48,414	62·38
1903	50,513	65·09
1904	42,676	54·99
1905	47,762	61·54
1906	52,874	54·07
1907	38,687	39·56

But lighter as has been the year's bill of mortality than any in the past decade the Standing Committee cannot help regretting the fact that the annual toll paid by the City is still a very heavy one and that even after due allowance is made for the ravages of plague, the health conditions of the City scarcely reveal any improvement on the pre-plague period.

Of the 38,687 deaths, 6,389 were contributed by plague, the lowest number on record since the outbreak of the fell disease to the prevalence of which the climatic conditions of the past year were particularly unfavourable. The victims claimed by small-pox were also considerably fewer only 86 deaths from this disease having been recorded against 276 in the previous year and 2,161 in the year 1905. Cholera unfortunately was still rife in the City though not so violent as in the preceding year, and to it are credited 439 deaths. But the mischief caused by this disease would have been considerably greater had not prompt precautionary measures been taken by the Health Officer on receipt of the news of the outbreak of the disease at Pandharpur. Importation of cholera stricken cases was effectually prevented, and the city was timely saved from the havoc created by the disease during the preceding year.

As usual the European death-rate was the lowest, being 15·30 against a birth-rate of 14·95, and out of the native communities once again the Mahomedans show the highest death-rate (51·66) and the Parsees the lowest (26·81), the birth-rates amongst these communities being 23·45 and 27·30 respectively. Amongst the Native Christians the mortality was 42·41 per mille and amongst the Hindus it was 38·1. These statistics invariably giving the same annual incidence of mortality according to races illustrate the same simple moral, viz., that for a lower death-rate we must turn to a better standard of living and better observance of the acknowledged principles of sanitation.

With the general reduction in the City's mortality for the year there was an appreciable reduction in infantile mortality also. Only 8,276 deaths were registered of children under one year of age against 11,106 in 1906 and 10,664 in 1905. Compared with the number of births registered during the year (19,535) this gives a death-rate of 423·6, a much lower rate compared with that of the previous years but nevertheless an appalling rate and a poor return of all the efforts to improve the conditions of infant lives in the City. There is, however, one redeeming feature about this fatality amongst infants and that is that it is not yet possible to register all the births that take place in the City and that many of the children contributing to the mortality for the year are born outside the City and brought into it after they are a few months old. The Executive Health Officer is arousing parents to do their duty in respect of notification of the births of their children by means of placards posted in conspicuous parts at places of public resorts. The method of attracting the attention of the public to their statutory obligations was resorted to during the fourth-quarter of the year with the result that the highest number o births was registered in that quarter and inform ation was elicited from directions from which it was previously difficult to hope for any intimation.

THE DECREASE OF CATTLE.

Situation in Bijapur.

Government has issued the following, Resolution. —The Governor in Council has had under his consideration the calmitous losses of cattle which have been sustained by the cultivating population in the course of the last twelve years, and during his recent tour, His Excellency the Governor had information placed before him, which showed that the effects of these losses have been specially serious in the taluka of Bijapur, where extreme difficulty seems to be experienced even in hiring cattle for agricultural and carting operations. In these circumstances, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the introduction of the revision settlement into the taluka of Bijapur, which involves some enhancement of revenue, should be further postponed for five years, that is to say, until the commencement of the revenue year 1913-14. The adoption of similar measures in other seriously affected talukas is under consideration.

BANDMANN'S BIOSCOPE.

As will be seen in our advertisement columns the London Bioscope will open on Sunday at the Bandmann Theatre and continue daily giving three performances each evening. We understand that the machine is a particularly good one and care is being taken to keep up a regular change by the weekly importation of new and up-to-date films so that Bombay should be even more *au courrant* with affairs at Home than the illustrated papers already make it.

PHOTOGRAPHING A QUEEN.

Miss Madeline Alston describes in the "African Monthly" a holiday trek into Swaziland. She visited the Queen, a very large person with an air of command.

"Her attire was primitive—a dirty-looking oxhide clothed her body and bangles encircled her ankles and wrists, and her hair was elevated to a perplexing height on the crown of her head." The furniture of her room consisted of a few grass mats and a circular plate of iron slightly hollowed, which served as a fireplace. She sat on the floor and helped herself to snuff out of a black bottle at her side and conversed affably. Then she put on a handsome opera clack of brilliant green and purple, a present from Lord Selborne, "We asked if we might photograph her. She replied that she was tired of being photographed, but she would not mind—if she were paid."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 18th November 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	18	8	10 a.m.	4	15
Teheran ...	18	1	p.m.	1	48
Suez	18	2	10 p.m.	...	42

The Brentford Board of Guardians have been asked by a man in Wakefield Gaol to arrange for his removal to a prison nearer London, where he has many friends from whom he could receive occasional visits, as he is acquainted with so few people in Wakefield.

It is said that the German War Office intends to construct roads for the exclusive use of motor-cars. The first of these roads will be made from Berlin to Hamburg; others will be constructed as soon as the necessary funds are available.

The contract for five vessels of 8,000 tons each for the Russian Volunteer Fleet with the Grangemouth and Greenock Dockyard Co. has fallen through and the order been placed with Schishau, of Dantzic. The contract with the Clyde firm broke down owing to the payment conditions insisted upon by the Russian Government. No payment whatever was to be made till 1911. The contract is valued at £400,000.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 18.

The attractions of the Polo Tournament now in progress are being intensified day by day, and to-day again there was a large gathering in the Pavilion when two further games were played.

The first game between the Divisional Staff and the 26th Cavalry No. 3 team was very fast and close and was eventfully won by the Cavalry by an additional goal scored by them after the fina chukker had been played.

The Sappers walked right round the Miners, and if nothing else, the latter were cheered as they returned to the pavilion.

FIRST GAME.

DIVISIONAL STAFF vs. 26TH CAVALRY No. 3.

General Alderson.	Capt. Popham.
Major Martin.	Lieut Collen.
,, Hocken.	,, Ramwell.
Lieut Aga Casim Shah	Risalder Sorajmal Singh.

UMPIRES:

Captain Lucas and Captain Orton.

FIRST CHUKKER.—They set to work at a very brisk pace, and within two minutes from the start the ball was in dangerous proximity to the Staff goal, but the situation was saved in time, and the Staff getting clear of their opponents, galloped down to midfield from where the General took up the running and hit the ball up to the 26th end, but in following it up and attempting to strike for goal he missed when the Cavalry rushed in and hit the ball clean out of danger. Divisional Staff, nil; 26th Cavalry No. 3, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was in play the Cavalry cleared with it to the Staff end and scored. A minute later the Staff attacked the Cavalry posts with Hocken at the head of the chase, but in shooting for goal the ball went wide. A record and very game effort was made by the Staff to equalise but they again failed, Hukam Singh having chipped in and scored.—Divisional Staff, nil, 26th Cavalry No. 3, 1 goal.

THIRD CHUKKER.—The Staff were at once away to the Cavalry end where some sticky play occurred, till Martin forged to the front and struck for goal, but the shot went slightly wide off the mark. For the next minute or two play was wholly in favour of the Staff. The next interesting phase of the game was an "off side" and "foul" simultaneously given against the Cavalry, and from the hit out from behind the Cavalry line the Staff were on to the ball and a hot scrimmage directly in front of Cavalry goal followed, but without success for the Staff. Divisional Staff, nil. 26th Cavalry, No. 3, nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Soon after the start the Staff had the ball well within range of the Cavalry posts, but Hukam Singh was on to it practically at the mouth of goal and hit it clean out of danger. A minute's sticky play followed, till Casim Shah found an opening and hit the ball up to the General, who had a long shot for goal, but just missed. The next minute the chukker ended in a blank for both sides, the Divisional Staff being scratch and Cavalry minus one. A tie was the result at the close of the fourth chukker.

Play was continued and after four minutes the Cavalry scored the deciding goal.

SECOND GAME.

SAPPERS vs. MINERS

UMPIRES.—Lieutenant Moir and Lieutenant Summers.

FIRST CHUKKER.—A minute from the start the Sappers were up at the Miners' end and scored. They were within an ace of repeating the operation the next minute, but a long range shot by Colonel Russell went wide. The Sappers however, continued to worry the Miners at the latter's end, and very soon scored a second and even a third goal, when the chukker closed. Sappers 3 goals, Miners, nil.

SECOND CHUKKER.—From the throw in the Sappers at once made headway for the Miners' posts, but just as they were within shooting range the Miners came up and relieved the pressure and going full speed down field carried the ball down to the Sappers end, where Bremner was on to it and hit it out of a perilous position, when the chukker ended. Sappers, nil; Miners, nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—Very soon after the start the Sappers' rushed the Miners' flags and scored. A foul was next pronounced against the Miners. This fatality shortly after resulted in the Sappers hitting a second goal, A minute later the Sappers swept down from midfield, and getting clear away to the Miners' end hit a third goal when the chukker closed. Sappers, 3 goals; Miners, nil.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—The Sappers were on to the ball the moment it was thrown in, and taking it down to the Miners' end scored a goal. Some very fast runs followed till the Sappers got within shooting range and twice in quick succession struck for goal, but missed, and the chukker ended. Sappers, 1 goal; Miners, nil.

Score—Sappers, minus 1, 6 goals; Miners, plus 3, goals.

Lucknow Tournament

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 18.

The opening day of the Lucknow Polo Tournament attracted a large attendance, including a large contingent from Government House.

The first game was between the 17th Lancers and 60th Rifles, the former winning by 10 goals to 1.

The second game was between "C" Battery, R. H. A., and the 12th Royal Lancers, and after a good game the Lancers won by 6 goals to 4.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 18.

The Lincolns "B" team played the R.A., Kirkee, this evening. The teams tied with one goal all, scored in the first half. With a further ten minutes each way neither scored, and the tie will have to be replayed.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday, November 21st:—

B. Class Handicap. Start at 3-30 p.m.
Course No. 37+2, distance 9·9 miles.
C. Class Handicap. Start at 3-45 p.m.
Course No. 37, distance 8 miles.

LUCKNOW RACES.

Horses and Weights.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 18.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races, with their weights :—

THE PONY HURDLES.

Lady Viola, 12st. 12lbs.; Pathfinder II 10st. 7lbs.; Little Dolly, 10st. 3lbs.; Irish, 10st.; Black Pearl, 9st. 12lbs.; General Fife, 9st. 5lbs.; Redshot, 8st. 12lbs.; Elsie, 8st. 8lbs.; Ruislip, 8st. 3lbs.; Adelina, 7st. 9lbs.; Invest, 7st. 8lbs.; Mirage 6st. 10lbs.; Dainty Lady, 6st. 5lbs.

THE ABAB HURDLES.

St. Galeen, 10st. 12lbs.; Shazada, 9st. 12lbs. Catapult, 9st. 9lbs.; Ajmeer, 9st. 5lbs.; Nadem 8st 7lbs.

THE CLOSED CHASE.

Baron Athel, 12st. 5lbs.; Madeira, 12st. 1lb., Lord Harry, 11st. 12lbs.; Look Out, 10st. 9lbs.; Cairnsmore, 10st. 6lbs.; White Cockade, 10st. 5lb. Refuge Bay, 10st. 1lb.; Corrister, 10st. 1lb.; Wales 10st. 1lb.; Senator, 9st. 5lbs.; Jasper, 9st. 3lbs.

THE TRIAL PLATE.

Rustill, 9st. 10lbs.; Blitzen, 9st. 10lbs.; St. Michael, 9st. 7lbs.; Vispasia, 9st. 3lbs.; Trenoyr 9st. 3lbs.; Berzar, 8st. 10lbs.; Charlton, 8st. 10lbs.; Dormant, 8st. 10lbs.; Arastras, 8st. 4lbs.; Red Tape, 8st. 2lbs.; Master Theo, 8st. 2lbs.; Galloping Girl, II 8st. 2lbs.; Arabian Night, 11st. 3lbs.

THE DESERT PLATE.

Koregaon, 10st. 1lb.; The Racing Bay Medalston, 9st. 6lbs.; Nasser, 9st. 6lbs.; St. Minx, 7st. 13lbs.; Norwood, 7st. 10lbs.; Heathen, 7st. 11lbs. Tommy Titus, 7st. 4lbs.

THE MEDIUM PLATE.

Stockbridge, 10st. 7lbs.; Brown Boy, 10st. 2lbs.; Far Cry, 10st.; Cheeky, 10st.; Bit O. Fashion, 10st.; Clear Out, 9st. 12lbs.; Eventide, 9st. 11lbs.; Lady Polly, 9st. 2lbs.; Pantomine, 9st. 2lbs.; Point 8st. 7lbs.; Koorloong, 8st. 7lbs.; Miss Rapid, 8st. 1lb.; Fortune, 7st. 11lbs.; Hypatia, 7st. 9lbs.

THE NOVICE PLATE.

Cherry Brandy, 10st. 8lbs.; Bridegroom, 10st. 8lbs.; Winter, 10st. 5lbs.; Alishan, 10st. 2lbs.; Nusrat, 10st. 2lbs.; Anarchy, 10st 2lbs.; Madrid, 10st. 2lbs.; Purvez 9st. 13lbs.; Tasso, 9st. 13lbs.; Astoria, 9st 7lbs.; Orby, 8st. 6lbs.; Mujnoon 7st. 11lbs.

SCHOOL "HOWLERS."

Another Crop.

A fresh crop of "Howlers" has recently found its way into print. Some of the most amusing yet published were contributed by a governess in a private school—Miss Edith M. Keyworth, of Buxton Villa, Boston, Linc., to the London "Daily News," as follows :—

Joan of Arc was the son of a poor pheasant.

Before paper was invented people used to write on some stuff called vermin.

George Stephenson lived in a humble pit, and scrambled up from a man to a boy.

It was a very unpleasant time before Alfred the Great came, for they had no clothes to wear and nothing to eat.

One day London caught on fire, and was a great disease for the poor people.

Lady Jane Grey was taught to say, "Oh, dear! Oh, dear! Where is the block?" and off went her head with one blow.

George Stephenson went to a knight school where he had to be taught to ride a horse and to use a sword.

The English wanted to invade France, so they built tents all round the country, so that the people would die of hunger and thirst.

Wordsworth had a schoo for poets in the Lake District.

Nelson was very kind to the English people, but one day he was killed, because he broke his arm, besides the ship was on fire, but not many of the English were burnt or drowned, but they won the battle of Wellington.

Sometimes Alfred the Great had to ask the pheasants to give him bord-lodgings. Once when he was in pheasant's house Miss Griff asked him to loaf after some cakes that were cooking on the hearth.

DEFINITIONS.

Blasphemy—Saying they were somebody when they knew they couldn't be.

Jacobite—A short name for James.

A few amusing specimens were recently given in "The Star":—

Some quaint ideas of schoolboys concerning English history are enshrined in the educational exhibits at the Franco-British Exhibition.

The most amusing are to be found in the essays written by the scholars at the Fielden Demonstration School connected with Manchester University, who have a little corner all to themselves in the exhibition.

An essay upon the condition of England in 1700 gave some of the youngsters a chance to let their imagination run riot. One young hopeful,—aged 13 1/2 wrote: "The very rich lived in grandeur and hypocrisy, wasting as much money on dress as would clothe the poor of this world and the next.'

Equally candid is another, who asks: "What did the parson do in 1700?" He went to play golf or some such game and threw care and the Church to the winds.

A pleasant sidelight upon the character of Hastings is thrown by the lad who wrote: "Asaph-ul-Dewlah paid Warren Hastings an immense sum to 'lie low and say nuffin' while he calmly robbed defenceless ladies."

Writing of the scene at the trial of Hastings, a lad, dramatically describing the entrance of the procession into court says, "Last of all in the procession came Warren Hastings, the most important of the whole lot for if there was no Hastings there certainly would have been no trial." Unfortunately for the scholar the teacher in cold red ink adds the painful truth that "Hastings was not in the procession.'

"Clive had to blow himself out in India, but it didn't explode." "In trial by ordeal a man had to carry red-hot iron for five years." "Anglo-Saxons had no drains, and dispensed their broken vitals in the road." "The Spartans got their living at the age of five by shooting at it on a piece of string; they had two kings to check each other." "The religion of China occupies half the house." "Southampton is noted for exporting people to South Africa." The potato feeds peasants, but goes to more important things like whisky.' "Ireland has the greatest potato for each head." "The easiest way to cross mountains is to go round them." "A tragedy is a play which ends in someone's death; a comedy don't unless the person dies." "They ate their dinner sitting on tombstones consisting of a pork-pie and ginger-beer." "Cæsar's wife was Cæsarea; she was above suspension." —"The Assdemy."

"The abdomen contains the stomach, liver, and the interestings." "Columbus saw two blue eyed Saxon boys sold as slaves, and he turned away with his heart full of thoughts." "A bay is a piece of land the sea has washed away and made it holler." "Cranmer was Archbishop of Oxford University, and was burnt as a steak."

"The Salic Law forbids any man descended from a woman being king." "We have two senses, right and wrong." "Gainsborough painted Mrs. Siddons as the tragic mouse." "An implement of husbandry means a widow." "When Joseph said to his brethren, 'See ye fall not out by the way,' he meant there was no tail-board to the cart." "When the angels came up to the shepherds they sang 'God save our gracious King'." "Tolstoy was a Passive Resister; his goods was sold rather than be vaccinated." "Charon was a man who fried soles over the sticks." "Simon de Montfort formed the Mad Parliament the same as it is to-day." "The Duke of Marlborough always fought with a fixed determination to win and lose." "Tories objected to Reform Bill because the House of Commons would be filled with Republicans or sinners." "Socrates died from an overdose of weldock." "The heart is over the ribs in the borax." "Contralto is a low kind of music."

THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM.

A Plea for the Conscious Ordering of Industry.

Mr. John Burns, the president of the Board of Trade, on the occasion of the cutting of the first sod of a new reservoir at East Molesey on Saturday, said some interesting things about unemployment. And this great problem was also the subject of a vigorous debate in the House of Commons on Monday night.

Mr. Burns, referring to the new reservoir, said: "This is the beginning of what I hope will become the conscious ordering by civic society of its industrial aims, and the disciplined adaptation of public works and their execution to private trade depression, and through both to the provision, at the proper time, of useful work for the genuine unemployed, and by this method the alleviation of human suffering that through lack of work, too often prevails in our vast communities. It prevails not through lack of work, but because of money irregularly spent without any regard to aims and ends and the human instruments who take part in both its spending and its making. In the ordinary course of events this and similar work all over England and Wales would have come into active operation next year when the passing depression of trade had almost spent itself and certainly had passed its acute stage; when the building trades that will contribute of this fine piece of work had begun—as they will about the middle of next year, in late spring or early summer—to realise the benefit of cheap money which we have only had for four of five months—an exceedingly important thing for public enterprises of this character—and when they had recovered from the three years of dear capital, dear money, and high rates of interest which, to a large extent, have been responsible for the depression we have had far three years in the United Kingdom in the building trades.

"There are 1,250,000 men engaged in the building and kindred trades, and when that trade is depressed, as it has been depressed, mainly through high rates of interest, dear money, and a number of causes into which I need not go, that reacts and reflects upon other auxiliary and dependent trades and industries. It is not necessary for me to detail the many conversations that Mr. Bryan and I have had with regard to the experiment you are making to-day. I saw, with your chairman, deputy-chairman Mr. Bryan, and others, that there was an opportunity of helping labour this winter without injury to ratepayers, without damage to public credit, without any harm to good workman

BY THE WAY.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In the Civil Service competition of the present year, the results of which are analysed by the "Oxford Magazine," Oxford can claim more names than all its rivals. Cambridge has not quite so many successes as last year, but again a Cambridge man heads the list, and one from the same College, Emmanuel. Trinity, Dublin, with five successful candidates, is next in order; the Royal University of Ireland supplies two more; two only are Scots, Edinburgh and Glasgow each having one representative; while one candidate has had no University course at all. The Oxford men have got rather better places than last year, when the highest man was only sixth; and in the first fourteen there were only four Oxonians. This year the second, third, and fifth men, seven in all out of the first ten, seventeen in the first twenty-five, and twenty-eight in the first fifty are from Oxford.

THE COLLEGES.

Among the colleges, St John's, Cambridge, comes in first with seven men, being closely pressed by New College, and Queen's, Oxford, with six apiece. Contingents of four are supplied by two Cambridge colleges, Caius and Jesus, and by four Oxford ones, Brasenose, Christ Church, Magdalen, and Worcester. Three apiece come from Hertford, Lincoln, and St. John's, while Balliol is much below her average with only two men, being bracketed with Corpus, Trinity, University, and Wadham. All Souls, Keble, and the Non-Collegiates supply the remaining Oxonians. Trinity, Cambridge, is content with only two representatives as against eight last year.

THE SCHOOLS.

As similar thing may be noticed with regard to the schools. Rugby headed the list last year with seven men, this year not a single Rugbeian appears Charterhouse, Cheltenham, and Clifton tie for first place with four each, the Cliftonians including No. 6 and having the best average. Eton has really done as well as any school, her three including the third and fifth men, while other contingents of three come from Christ's Hospital, Dulwich, St. Paul's and Winchester. Haileybury, Malvern, Tonbridge and Wellington may be mentioned among those which have two men each.

THE SCOTCH ANCESTRY OF THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The cheque for £5 which the ex-Empress Eugenie has sent to the Glasgow Dumfriesshire Society, to which, she writes, "I am united by the most ancient family ties," is a reminder that her grandfather was a certain William Kirkpatrick, who at one time kept a grocer's shop in Belfast. The grocer emigrated to America, prospered, and was sent to Malaga as United States Consul, where he married the eldest daughter of a Belgian named Grevigny. A daughter of this marriage married the Marquis of Montijo, and on the death of the Marquis his widow took her daughter Eugenie on a European tour, during which the latter met Prince Louis Bonaparte, avowed herself one of his adherents, and eventually married him. Her connexion with Dumfries arises from the fact that her grandfather, the Belfast grocer, was a lineal descendant of a George Kirkpatrick who went in 1690 to Ireland from Closeburn, Dumfries.

"GREENFINCH ON TOAST."

"Greenfinch on toast," Mr. Kay Robinson tells us in the "Countryside," has a place in the menus of some London restaurants. Foreigners, who appreciate the delicacy of cooked small birds, are numerous enough in most parts of London to create a demand; and the supply is easy, because bird-catchers with clap nets and call-birds always take large numbers of greenfinches, which are of no value for sale as cage-birds. Mr. Robinson has often seen the ground round a bird-catcher littered with the heads and feathers of greenfinches, which he had killed and plucked for his own table while waiting for other birds. There is, however, he thinks, little need to fear that small birds on toast will become popular.

COMPULSORY GREEK IN AMERICA.

If the demand for a modernised curriculum has been heard most insistently across the Atlantic, America also provides a unique example of adherence to educational tradition. Since its foundation in 1635 the Public Latin School at Boston has required every boy whose name has been put down for entrance to satisfy a test in both Greek and Latin. It has the distinction of sending every year more freshmen to Harvard than come from any other school in the country. These facts were stated recently at Williams College, Mass., when and honorary degree was conferred upon the head master of the school, Mr. Arthur Irving Fiske.

"RAINY SIMON AND JUDE."

St. Simon and St. Jude, whose combined festival fell on October 28, are very sinister "weather saints," who are supposed to bring heavy rain. Allusions to the certainty of "rain on Simon and Jude" are plentiful in old plays. Holinshed records that on the eve of this anniversary, in 1536, when a battle was going to be fought between the troops of Henry VIII. and the hapless Yorkshire insurgents, "there fell so heavy rain that it could not like place." St. Luke and St. Simon and St. Jude have this year all vindicated their claim to sway the weather, and it only remains for St. Martin to live up to this reputation.

NAPOLEON'S BIBLE.

An Italian journalist has discovered and acquired the copy of the Bible which Napoleon used during his compulsory sojourn in the Isle of Elba. It is a copy of a cheap popular edition, illustrated with rough woodcuts, with the initial N. and the Imperial crown stamped upon the back of it. A number of texts are underlined, and the inference is that the exiled Emperor searched, the Scriptures for passages appropriate to his misfortunes and his hopes. "I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered" is perhaps the most significant of them. The Bible was discovered in the Sanctuary of the Madonna del Monte, in Elba.

ROMANTIC DISCOVERIES OF SINGERS.

There appears to be no limit to the dramatic discoveries of potential Carusos in lowly callings. It is not long since Mr. Horace Potts, Wakefield tram-driver with a tenor voice of "unlimited possibilities," was discovered by Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell's daughter at a small provincial concert; then we read of the finding of the another wonderful tenor in Mr. Andrew Jones, a young Bangor cabman: and now we learn that Mr. Harry Sokolsky, who was rescued from boot-blacking by Caruso, is about to electrify New York with the magic of his voice at the Metropolitan Opera House. It is not many years since Signor Caruso himself was glad to earn the equivalent of eighteen pence a day in a mechanic's shop at Naples.

THE LADIES' CORNER

PARIS FASHIONS.

The winter of our discontent has come at last writes our Paris lady correspondent. It is all harder to bear that we have been cradled so long in the arms of the sun god. We have wrapped ourselves in our furs, and rich deep colours have usurped the pastel shades in the shop windows. "Prunelle" a glorified edition of mauve, and "Simonne," once called Bordeaux, are with taupe and old gold the modish colours. Winter is typical of age—not necessarily of old age—but to put it more poetically, a mellow autumn! Fashion has decreed that age is no more, and the only fashions we trouble about are fashions for the young. Let me raise my voice in protest and state the case for matrons. How is a woman of riper years to accommodate herself to a state of things which requires a mailliot and the indiscretions of clinging drapery! Must she adopt one of those rough pailuchon toques which descend over the eyes like a monjik's bonnet? In short, what can we do for the much neglected matron? What with statue gowns and robes Directoires, we have left nothing to the imagination. The line of beauty is no longer a curve. We must be straight and slim like the poor "petit serpent qui n'a rien a se mettre sous la dent." We have destroyed the poetical mystery wherewith woman shrouded herself as with a veil and I doubt if we are wise. The illusive, the unattainable alone is desirable. Why should we seek to prove too much and destroy the gossamer haze of Illusion? Women always manage to look charming, even though they masquerade in gowns which are a replica of those worn in the Middle Ages or by chatelaines who held high revels while their lords went crusading. Our advent was wont to be heralded by the frou-frou and silken swish of perfumed petticoats. Now we have the martial click of Hessian boots. We are warrior women, ready for the fray. Our hats are the dashing beplumed felt of d'Artagnan or Diana Vernon, or the cap of Mephisto—when it is not a hedgeons reversed flowerpot of rough felt, I am not in love with pailuchon or a bonnet de moujik that makes one look as if some ill intentioned person had banged our hat on our head with a blow from a club. It is not the fashion editress's province to denounce fashions, but let us, at least, have them pretty, and cater for those whose age is uncertain and modes of dress more diffieult. There are, happily, many beautiful things in store in the coming year. From the first eccentricities of "La Mode" more perfect and classical gowns are emanating. Taste is always triumphant in the end, and women of all ages can be gowned a ravire if they know.

REASONABLE FURS.

The cold is cruel—it penetrates through every pore, it searches for every weak spot, and fur, worm, soft, and light is our only protection. Take the hands. What but a muff could protect them. I have seen a novelty in muffs at Laxton and Lapierre's 20, Rue Louis-le-Grand, Avenue de l'Opera, but novelties are plentiful at this house, where every week seems to bring a large selection of new goods. The muffs are interesting for their smartness, quite flat and very large. They are provided with a drawstring to reduce their volume, and convert them into a fanshaped manchon. One of the most attractive is of sealskin, striped with Oural fox, quaintly seamed with a charming effect. But the piece de resistance is a superb mantle of white caracul, trimmed with a very deep border of black lynx fur. The coat is semi-fitting, along and ample, and has wide sleeves, all of which have the same deep boarder of black fur. The lining is of black satin, and anything in better style or more supremely elegant it would not be easy to find. A regal stole mantelet of Russian sable is shown, which comes well over the shoulders, kimonowise, and falls to the feet in long stole ends. Commend me to white caracul as the most becoming and dainty of peltry. Worked in conjunction with white cloth it would make very original gowns, with the teque to match; but we must possess our souls in patience and wait for the weeks to come.

LATEST CREATIONS.

I have been shown some very dainty dresses at Solovici and Sinmoyse, all more or less in sombre colouring to suit winter days. The first was a very practical type of gown, and one that seems destined to prove very useful—a Princess gown of vieux vert sloth trimmed with fancy black galon arranged in squares. The dress is cut square and sleeveless, and is worn over a blouse of black net heavily braided with black silk soutache. It could also be worn over a blouse of dark green net, or chiffon if preferred, and can, in fact, be varied to the wearer's fancy. The next dress is a chacked brown and black cloth with a Directoire coat and a somewhat startling striped sporting waistcoat in orange and brown. This coat has very wide Robespierre revers and a Napoleonic collar. There is a very ouvrage and handsome sleeve worked with buttons and buttonholes and a remarkably smart skirt, where the striped fabric is placed on the straight to form a ladder in the front breath. Black satin buttons and loops trim the skirt at intervals. Lastly comes a mantle in a warm shade of champaign cloth trimmed with straps of the same cloth and tortoiseshell buttons of an oval shape which is quite original. These buttons give a dainty finish to a really handsome and classical-looking mantle.

A VIROT TOQUE.

The very name of toque has become obnexious to some of us from the horrors which masquerade under its name. Women who have no beauty or grace of their own may imagine that their only resource is to make themselves look remarkable, but the really smart woman knows of other methods and employs them. Nothing is so indispensable as a toque for driving and motoring and for winter days and morning expeditions. For women who have no carriage of their own the toque is a boon. Let any woman who has tried getting in and out of cabs on a rainy day in a big hat tell us her experiences. For matinees, the toque alone is permissible, but it must not be a reversed coal scuttle covering our hair and eyebrows. The toque I refer to specially is a creation of the Maison Virot, Rue de la Paix, a house whose impeachable taste leaves nothing to wish for. When we wear one of their hats we know that not only are we going to look well, but that we have that correct note of "bon ton" the French are so quick to recognise. Really smart houses never turn out those eccentric headgears which some women are unwise enough to wear, thinking themselves smart while they are only absurd! The toque mentioned above is composed of those mimoches I have spoken about from time to time. These are macre mimoches, glace or shot in green and white, and a dainty aigrette rises from the front and gives just the touch of dash the hat requires to make it perfect.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It make the hair charmingly beautifuler as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A DISTINCT TYPE.

"Joe" Parkinson as everybody knew him will be greatly missed in the Reform, in the Garrick, and in many other circles of London life. He was a man of universal popularity—and a distinct type—so distinct indeed that an epoch may be said to have died with him. I have often heard him tell some of the events of his career—some he did not tell which were to his honour and which he was too reserved to mention. He was, for instance, the handsomest man of his day when he was a youngster in London—so handsome that he served as model to Anthony Trollope for one of his best known figures—Phineas Finn. Joe Parkinson was a thorough Englishman, while Phineas Finn was an Irishman. The seeming contradiction is explained by the fact that Trollope—as he often did—made up his character out of several different individuals: the exterior of Phineas Finn was Joe Parkinson with his extraordinary good looks; the inner man was founded on Sir John Pope Hennessy—a gifted and brilliant Irish politician who had a meteoric career.

ABSURD LEARNING.

"Joe" Parkinson was originally a bank clerk in a town in Yorkshire, his native county. A friend suggested he should enter the Civil Service, so he threw up his little provincial job got a nomination—these were the days when you could not get an examination without a nomination—and then stood his examination. He knew already a great deal of life, but he knew nothing of the absurd learning which used to be made the test of Civil Service examinations, and he used to give a most amusing account of how he cheated the examiner into letting him pass.

VARIED EXPERIENCES.

He served for years in Somerset House; but he was ambitious and energetic; and like a great many other Civil Servants, then and since, he dabbled in literature. He was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of Charles Dickens; and I suppose he was the last survivor of that brilliant band that used to be known as Dickens's young men. He also wrote for the daily Press; and there—as throughout his life—singular good luck accompanied him. He was sent, for instance, to describe the last public execution; and he gave a vivid description of the drunkenness, frivolity, hideous gaiety of the crowd—partly aristocratic, partly plebeian—which sat up all night in the purlieus of Newgate Street to enjoy the spectacle of seeing a fellow-being done to death in the early hours of the bleak morning. His description was quoted that very night in the House of Commons, and helped probably to abolish the public hangings.

A STUDENT OF DICKENS.

Civil Servants had easy times in those days; and Joe Parkinson was able to get long terms of vacation and to travel pretty well over the world. He went to India with the King; he described the opening of the Suez Canal; and all the time, he remained in theory a dweller in the narrow frontier of Somerset House. Finally, he married the daughter of Sir George Eliot—the great ironmaster and mineowner of the seventies, and from that time forward, devoted himself entirely to business. He did keep up a sort of loose connection with some journals. He was the most intimate friend of Edmund Yates; and to some extent guided the fortunes of the "World" newspaper. He was one of the most learned of Dickens scholars; and, except Lord James, could tell more perhaps than any other man of what Dickens accomplished for law and other reforms. He was the thorough Yorkshireman by birth, the thorough Cockney in the best sense of the word; was a great diner out—an excellent raconteur; and the kindliest man one could meet.

PIUS THE TENTH.

The English Pilgrimage which has been visiting Rome on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Pope Pius X, was received in audience at the Vatican on Monday last. The career of His Holiness makes one of the romances of history. It is fifty years ago since the young seminarist, Giuseppe Sarto received those priest's orders whose jubilee is now being celebrated under the dome of the proudest cathedral in Christendom. One of a family of ten children, his relatives had made great sacrifices for the young priest's education, and it was at Castel France and Padua that the future Pope pursued his eclesiastical studies. For a man who displayed such a notable vocation to the priesthood as Father Sarto, promotion was only a question of time, and his native province of Treviso was foremost in advancing him to trusted offices in its big eclesiastical seminary in rapid succession. Pope Pius has filled during his priestly career, some of the most important eclesiastical dignities in Italy. From being co-adjutor to the Bishop of Treviso, he was advanced to the Mantuan diocese. It was here that the future Pope showed his faculty as a disciplinarian, which was to find its sequel later in the now celebrated Encyclical against "Modernism."

BETWEEN TWO KINGS.

With his election to the Sacred College in 1893, came his promotion to the Patriarchate of Venice, and here Cardinal Sarto's administrative genius was tested to the uttermost. It was while at Venice that he smoothed over a situation that required all the tact of the Churchman and the wisdom of the diplomatist. It was on the occasion of the German Emperor's visit to the late King Humbert, who had chosen the "City of the Sea" for their meeting place, that the Patriarch, instead of absenting himself from his diocese as a more timorous policy would have dictated, boldly faced the difficulty thus created between the "Throne and Altar" by receiving the Italian monarch "in propria persona," and doing the honours of his own city to King Humbert. The meeting still remains the unique occasion on which the future head of the Catholic Church received the representative of the "House of Savoy."

A MAGNETIC PERSONALITY.

Probably the Suffragette who has done more to enlist recruits to the cause than any other woman is Miss Annie Kenney, the young factory girl, whose magnetic personality endears her even to crowds hostile to her views. "If they won't give the vote to the noisy ones," she has said, "let them give it to the quiet ones," a sentiment which many Cabinet Ministers would like to see more popular. Miss Kenney has a wonderful knack of answering the objections of her hearers, as the following little story will show. While she was speaking on her favourite topic before a mixed audience, a man objected to her arguments on the grounds that as man was created first, he was superior to woman. "Ah," replied Miss Kenney, without a moment's hesitation, "do you know what Burns said about that? He said:

"'His prentice hand He tried on man,
And then He made the lasses, O.'"

After that, the interrupter left hurridly.

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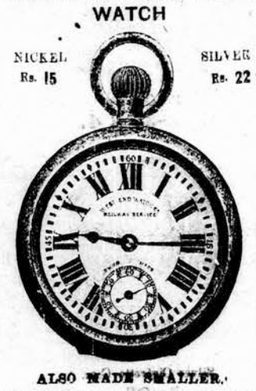

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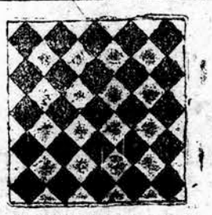

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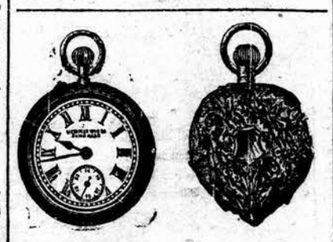

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

FINANCIAL.

		Sales.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols... ...	84 9/16	3/16	
3 do.	Rentes	97	1/4	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 3/16	1/16	
3½ do.	Govt. Securities...	82 9/16		un chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	23 3/16		un chgd
do.	do. 2 months' hence	23 3/16		un chgd
do.	in New York ...	50 1/8		un chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...		25·9 1/2		1/2
do.	do. Berlin....	20·45 3/4		1/4
do.	do. New York.	4·85	1/8	
Rate of Bank of England Rate.		2 1/2	since 28th	May
do.	Short London Bills			chgd
do.	3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do.	Indian Bank Bills 3 months' sight....	2 3/8	un	chgd
do.	3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		1 1/8		3/8
do.	7 day Market Loans...	1 3/8		1/4

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 1/2 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver—Dull.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	Steady with good demand.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	...10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	...30,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·02—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·74	4·73	4·72	4·72	4·73
+02	+03		+02	

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
4·73	4·74	4·74	4·73
	+02		

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	90,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	68,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ...	7,000 "
Do to Continent	11,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·45 + 10.	
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·20+11	Advanced ½ to ¾ on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand and on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. March 8·96+08	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 15/16+1/16
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·91+11
Do. do. March 8·94+10
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 51 1/4—Nov.-Dec.—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 49 1-4 Nov.-Dec.—H, A. and D. Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 3/4—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-4 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 5d. Done.
Metals :—
Copper Braziers £75
Yellow Metal... ... ...6 1/4d.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [18TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Rs.	Rs. 7,500	Aden	D Heerjee
Silver.....	18		
7 Bundles Rs. ...	11,700	Busreh	A Suleman
9 Bundles Sovs...	975	Linga	Hongkong Bank
Rupees	16,000		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ...	2½ per cent. from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	5 per cent. "	5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay...	5 per cent. "	5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ...	4 per cent. "	14th July.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The maket is unchanged and steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits, but bills are very scarce and there are still buyers for the mail at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight at which a few bills have been placed. The general rate for T.T. is 1s. 3 27-32d. but 1s. 3 7-8d. has been done to a small extent for near delivery. Being Council Bill day the banks as usual close early. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	169

Government Paper :—
The market opened to-day at 94 3-8 ready and 94 5-16 for the settlement. A small business has been passing in the bazaar and dealers appear to be more inclined to buy, the quotations having advanced 1-16 for ready and forward delivery. Calcutta market is steady at 94 9-16 for cash and 94 1-2 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·7
1st Settlement	" 94·6

Bullion :—
London Bar silver quotations are unchanged at 23 3-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York is also unchanged at 50 1-8. Locally there has been little doing, the ready rate opening at 58 15-16 ex duty and closing unchanged. Forward rates are slightly easier as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	58	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The rise in the American markets caused increased steadiness here this morning and prices opened Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher all round, with sellers inclined to be stiff. There was however no improvement in the demand for export, and mills were only buying and small quantity of Khangaum for near delivery. Prices close steady as under.

For ready cotton there was a fair enquiry for ready new Bengals and for old crop Oomras and stapled descriptions. Sales are reported to have reached 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 234/5	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 228 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 213/14	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	... 205	"
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola	... 198 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 188 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 191	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 185	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 191	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 182½	"
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 170 1/2	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 Bales
Total Imports	11,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·75	4·73	4·73	4·73
+01	unchgd.	+01	

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.
4·74	4·74	4·75	4·74	4·74
	+01		unchgd	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Prices are steady, but the enquiry has fallen off.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 5 0 to Rs 8 6 0 B. T.
May ... ... " 8 2 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
We have little change to report in rates, and the market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 9 0 B.T.
Apl.-May Brown Cawnpore... " 8 8 6 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—
Prices are unchanged and the market is quiet.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 45 8 0
Mimbara ... ... " 46 8 0
White Khandeish ... ... " 47 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... " 41 8 0

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
Apl-May ... ... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—
Ready Rs. 9 9 0 B.T. Apl.-May Rs. 9 10 0 R.T.
Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... Rs. 27 0 0 Jan-Feb. Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 6 15 0
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—
Jan-Feb ... Rs. 40 0 0
Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, April-May.....Rs. 5 10 0 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. " ..... " 5 15 6
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,470
India	68
Indian Specie Bank	55

Mills :—

David	455	
Kohinoor	842 1-2	Dec.
Manookji Petit	3,350	

Presses :—

New Mofusail	630

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	129
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	345
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,140
Telephone Co	33
Treacher & Co	600

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	428

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4,345	bales.
Wheat	1,141	cwts.
Linseed	2,077	"
Rapeseed	270	"
Gingellyseed	18,463	"
Poppyseed	314	"
Groundnuts	496	"
Castorseed	7,321	"
Rice	6,656	"
Myrabollams	1,891	"
Cottonseed...	5,953	"
Mowraseed...	1,875	"
Gram	3,818	"
Joowar	3,121	"
Maize	591	"

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 18th November :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 19 0	£1 1 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	£0 0 1½	£0 0 7½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	.....	£0 0 3
Glentock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 3 3	£0 4 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 2 6	£1 5 0
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 9
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 7
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 11 3	£4 16 3
Mysore Reef-Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad....	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s	10s.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 19 0	£1 1 0
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 5 0	£1 7 6

REAR-ADMIRAL ARTHUR M. FARQUHAR, who is commanding the Portsmouth Division of the Home Fleet, is to be succeeded by Rear-Admiral Paul Bush, M.V.O. The new commander is 53 years of age, and entered the Navy in 1869, being promoted in 1875, 1877, 1891, 1897, and reaching flag rank last year. He was Lieutenant-Commander of the "Sandfly" when he was sent with the field force which fought at Tokar, and at which battle he was noted for distinguished conduct, receiving the Osmanieh. He did good work as captain of the Cambridge gunnery ship at Devonport.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,470
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	68½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,560
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 "	68½
	O. 50	50	1¼ "	18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12·5	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12·10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	½	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 3,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	132
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	23
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	345
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Surety ship	100	12	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	135
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 208
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	457½
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	22
Syndicate.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	com 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	C. 75	£ 15	...	div. 14
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 50	30	...	58½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	169
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 500
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,765
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ghhoi Silk	580	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,135
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	255
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
David	250	250	20	485
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	370½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,615
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Balloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton....	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	187½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	880
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	dec. 842
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,480
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manookji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3350
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	50
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 725
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rahman	500	500	p.c 8	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,095
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	345
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,446
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,325
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	530
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "	120
Tanti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 "	420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	xd 105

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Bruel's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Brosch City	200	200	14	172½
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	.....	225
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 630
New Berar	500	500		
New Prince of Wales	500	500		
Parbhany	1,000	1,000		
Sind Punjab	400	400		
Sind Press	200	200		
Surat City	1,000	200		
Vollart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500		
Wadhwan	150	50		

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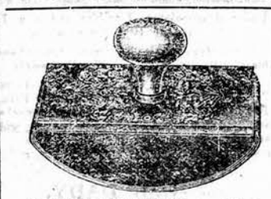
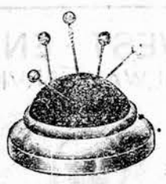
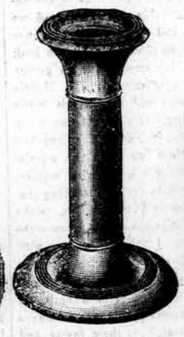

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Novelty Cigarette Case. Rs. 32.


Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Hat Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.


Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

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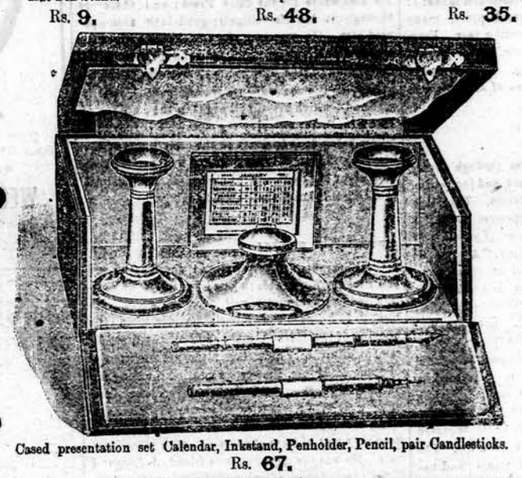
Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.


Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

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Cabinet Rs. 19, C.-D.-V. " 5.

Cabinet. Rs. 13.

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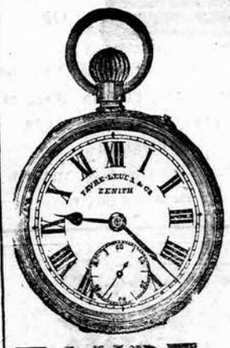

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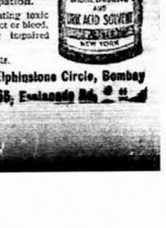

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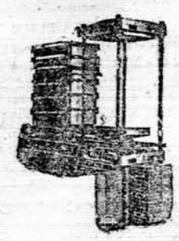

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BHOWNAGAR.

NOVEMBER 15.—The break in the weather for the past ten days has improved the condition of the bajri and jowari crops which had threatened to perish by the continuous rainfall, and the "matchia" insects which had partly damaged the crops have now disappeared. The showers that fell in Bhownagar amounted to 18 cents., and at Dhola 7 cents. The Agent to the Governor for Kathiawar is on tour visiting States. After paying his visit to Morvi he went to Dhagandhra on Thursday last, where he was cordially received. As the train steamed into the yard a salute were fired while the band played. After inspecting the Lancers the Agent was driven in a carriage and four mounted by postillions. The station was gaily decorated as was the road along which he was driven. Next morning he witnessed the review, with band and bagpipes playing, when he expressed his great delight at the discipline and military beingof the troops.

An exodus has set in from Dhoraju, plague having broken out there, the people resorting to Jetpur and Upleta at which stations medical inspection has been established.

QUETTA.

November 14.—One of the prettiest weddings seen in Quetta took place last week at St. Mary's Church, the bride being Miss Marjorie Craster and the bridegroom Captain C. H. W. Owen, R.G.A.

The bride, who was given away by her father, Colonel Craster, R.E., looked very lovely in a white Liberty satin dress trimmed with old Honiton lace and beautiful pearl-embroidered epaulets.

Her wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle was worn under a long tulle veil, and her bouquet of white chrysanthemums was tied with loops of white satin ribbon.

Eight little bridesmaids followed in her train. They were dressed in picturesque white satin frocks, their sashes, collars and cuffs being painted with bronze-gold chrysanthemum sprays. They carried bunches of the same coloured chrysanthemums tied with white satin ribbon. Their quaint little caps were formed of plaited white satin ribbon, and they wore gold merry-thought brooches, the gift of the bridegroom.

These pretty little bridesmaids were Miss Esme Craster (sister of the bride), Miss Irene McMahon, Miss Joyce Peirse, Miss Meleod, Miss Cynthia Longhurst, Miss Biddy Walsh, Miss Phyllis Cook and Miss Phyllis Morris. They looked very sweet and dainty, the smallest being scarcely out of babyhood.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Archdeacon Gilmore, assisted by the Reverend H. Naish. The service was fully choral, the band of the South Wales Borderers as well as the military choir making the hymns sound very beautiful. The Church was lined with white chrysanthemums and arches of palm leaves.

At the bride and bridegroom left the Church, the Gunner and Sapper officers formed an arch of drawn swords for them to pass under. Major Chapman was best man.

The reception was held at the Residency in a large shamiana. Sir Henry McMahon proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, and the Archdeacon made a speech in which he recalled the fact that he had married the bride's parents twenty years ago.

Mrs. Craster (the bride's mother) wore a lovely grey crepe dress with gold embroidery and carried a bouquet of violets and orchids. Lady McMahon wore a handsome purple gown, and there were many other rich and charming dresses donned for the occasion.

The bride and bridegroom were driven from both the Church and the Residency in a carriage drawn by six mules, with officers as postillions and outriders. When leaving the Residency amid the good wishes of all present the happy couple received a shower of tiny silver horse-shoes and slippers.

The bride's travelling dress was of pastel grey cloth made in Directoire style and she wore a hat trimmed with corn flowers.

Captain and Mrs. C. H. W. Owen left Quetta 'en route' for Colombo, for their honeymoon. They went in a special train which had been most beautifully decorated for the occasion with chrysanthemums and palm leaves.

THE TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

FOURTH DAY'S SITTING.

Trevandrum, 12th Nov.—To-day the assembly met at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, the Resident being among those present.

Educational subjects continued to be discussed. An advanced Vernacular Higher Examination with a Vernacular as the first language and Sanskrit or English as the second language was advocated. It was remarked that the Madras University was encouraging the study of vernacular languages. It was, therefore, suggested that in a Native State like Travancore, Malayalam, which is the vernacular, ought to be encouraged.

Another member said that the private schools in the State were not being run on mercantile principles as stated by one member at the last sitting, that a large amount of money was being spent by Managers of private schools with no hope of return, and that the private schools deserved all the consideration now being shown and more. He therefore requested increased grants.

The Dewan replied by saying that the suggestions of the member (Mr. P.K. Narayana Pillay, B.A., B.L.,) for the advancement of education were noted and that several of the suggestions made were contained in Mr. Hodgson's report now awating consideration. With regard to grants the present rates were liberal and could not be increased. The next matter of complaint was the one made by the Eshava (Tiyya) member, who said there should be free admission of Ezhava girls into all girls' schools of the State. On account of their exclusion the education of Ezhava girls was neglected. The argument advanced was that if Ezhava girls were admitted into the girls' schools of the State, the girls of the higher castes, Brahmins and Nairs, would withdraw from the schools, which would thus become empty. This argument, the member said, could not stand, for in many schools the girls of high caste Hindus would have no objection to mix freely with Ezhava. He further remarked that some years ago when the boys' schools were closed against Ezhava boys, the same argument was advanced. How futile that argument was had been made evident from the fact that in many schools of the State Ezhava and high caste boys now freely mingle together and sit together in the same class. The same would be the case if the admission of girls were insisted on into Government Girls' Schools. Another disability of the Ezhava community was that their youths were refused admission into the Government Sanskrit College and School of the Hindu Medicine, and he thought that the Ezhava youths should be admitted into these two institutions.

In regard to the admission of Ezhava girls into the State Schools, the Dewan said that it was impossible, as such a step would empty the schools of all Brahmin and Nair girls. In the face of the caste prejudices of the people the suggestion made could not be entertained. When he (the Dewan) was in Neyyattinkarai on circuit, he stayed there for two days and wanted the Pulayas to be admitted into the Government Schools. The school masters protested against the step and said that, if the Dewan were going to insist on the Pulayas mixing freely with other high caste Hindus, the latter would certainly leave the school. The Dewan, however, insisted on the Pulaya boys being admitted and being allowed to sit with the caste pupils. All the pupils, including the Ezhava, girls and boys, were withdrawn, because the Pulayas who are below Ezhavas in social rank, were given admission into the girls' school. The suggestion of the member could not be entertained for the present, as it would seriously retard the progress o female education in the State. Last year, when the subject was brought forward, his answer was that, if Ezhavas would start girls' schools of their own, liberal grants would be given. They had not so far come forward. The request regarding their admission into the Sanskrit College and School of Native Medicine could not be granted.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. M. R. Govinda Pillay made some observations regarding some limitations to be imposed on the eleemosynary aid at present given by the State and advocated the abolition of all feeding houses in the State. Other members spoke of the pronounced apathy of Government in the maintenance and upkeep of Hindu temples and the violation of the sacred trust the State had taken upon itself. It was contended by the members that when the private endowed temples were taken under Government management and control, the landed property which had been given to them was also taken possession of by Government on the sacred trust that the daily pujahs (services) ought to be performed under the prescribed scale and expenditure. But this trust had not been fulfilled. Another matter for consideration was that wherever Maharajahs in Travancore were installed, they used to sign their first letters, which would invariably be a communication to the Managers of the temples to see to the proper pujahs being performed.

The Dewan noted the suggestions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The introduction of the Railway into South Travancore was advocated. The member said that the localities through which the railway would pass were all inhabited places, that the country was more or less level, that there were not such big natural obstructions as were found in the Quilon Railway and that, consequently, the cost would be considerably less.

The suggestion was noted.

Mr. K. C. Mamman Mappilla, B. A., suggested State aid to industries, the necessity for an industrial survey of the whole State, or an Industrial Conference, or both and the appointment of an expert officer to carry out the plans of Government to enable the people both by precept and example to work out their own industrial regeneration. Though at the first sight it might appear strange that State aid should be invoked for the prosecution of industrial and economic schemes the examples of Germany, Japan and England had clearly shewn to the civilised world that, without any aid from Government, no industrial generation was possible. In India, Baroda had led the way, for the ample encouragement given by its Gaekwar to start the Bank recently opened stood forth as prominent and showed what a State can do in the matter. The member then dealt with the absence of such encouragement in Travancore and observed that even in the matter of remunerative contracts, foreign firms were preferred.

The Dewan noted the suggestions made.

The disabilities of Native Christian converts with special reference to the inheritance of their ancestral properties were brought forward by Mr. G. Coelho, member of the Roman Crtholic Association, who also spoke about the want of rest-houses in the State for Christians.

The Dewan noted the suggestions and remarks.

The enlargement of the scope of the Assembly was the next subject that came up for the consideration and discussion of the members.

Mr. M. Narayana Kurup (Member for the Vilavancode Taluq), represented that the State Budget for a particular year be subjected to the supervision of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly in the previous year, and Mr. C. P. Thomas (Member for the Town Improvement Committee, Kottayam) represented that it was desirable to frame rules for the deliberations and discussions in the Assembly on lines such as the following:—(1) Limiting the number of local subjects, as far as possible, by not allowing a local subject to be brought before the Assembly in the first instance; (2) election of members to be for three years, so as to allow sufficient attention for the general subjects for discussion being selected and announced at least three months before the meeting of the Assembly; and (3) making some record of the sense of the Assembly as a whole on the general questions discussed.

The Dewan replied:—To the suggestions now made, I would only say in reply that His Highness's Government view with pleasure the steady development of the Popular Assembly since it was organised four years ago. They note with special gratification the moderation which has always characterised its deliberations and the increasing interest taken in those deliberations His Highness's subjects I would strongly advise you to leave the matter there, in His Highness's hands. The authority which brought the Assembly into being may well be trusted to develop it on State and sound lines. I am sure that all of you would bear me out when I say that the policy of His Highness's Government, in their relations with the Assembly has always been one of sympathy and helpfulness. The questions of making the Assembly of greater help to his Government and of more use to his people is ever present in His Highness's mind.

An Advisory Council to the Dewan was suggested by a member, who received the answer that the proposal did not commend itself to Government.

This closed the discussion of general subjects. Local subjects were then taken up, the Cardamom Hill District coming in for attention first.

Mr. H. C. Westaway, Representative of the Central Travancore Planters' Association, spoke about the difficulties and inconveniences of the manner in which the tax was being realised. The Government agencies for this purpose being two at present, there was a good deal of confusion. He had known of instances in which for lands long ago sold collection of tax was made from the original owner. Another estate has also been sold, but proceedings were taken to realise the tax. The suggestion he had was to have the whole business transacted through one ageney, viz., the Cardamom Hill Superintendent and District Magistrate.

The Dewan promised to consider the suggestion

The same member represented that on account of the existence of arrack shops on the estates, the coolies were often in a drunken state and even insulted and worried the Europeans. The coolies who got drunk became unruly and extremely rowdy and made it impossible for sober neighbours to live in peace. When he represented the same grievances on previous occasions, redress was promised but never came. Recently seven licenses had been issued by Abkari officers and the result was the enormous wastage of money the coolies got by hard work.

The Dewan said that, with regard to the arrack shops complained about nothing could be done now as the shop-owners had a triennial lease with Government, and that the licences would expire only at the end of this Malabar year. When new licenses were issued, the wishes of the planters will be consulted.

In reply the Dewan said that the District Magistrate had sent in his Report and that he had all the correspondence on the subject with him. But he proposed to visit the Hill District in the course of a month or so and would, therefore, decide the question after a personal inspection of the Hills. With regard to the Civil Court, he had absolutely no power as the High Court has to dispose of it. He would refer matter to that Court and in that connection the protest of the Changanacheri people has also to be remembered.

Mr. Deane again addressed the Assembly about Hospital accommodation at Mundaksyam.

The Dewan promised consideration of the request on visiting the Hill District.

The local subjects for the Kottayam Division were then taken up, the Dewan giving suitable replies.

The Assembly then adjourned.

FREEMASONRY IN LUCKNOW.

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, the members of Lodge "Chutter Munzil," No. 3276 E. C., entertained their Worshipful Master, Major General Sir Ronald Macdonald, K.C.I.E., C.B., to dinner at the United Service Club, Chutter Munzil, prior to his departure for England on combined leave.

Sir Ronald Macdonald is the First Master of Lodge "Chutter Munzil," the Consecration of which took place last January. Over forty sat down to dinner, which was an unqualified success in every way reflecting credit on the present management of the Club and worthy of this beautiful and historic mansion now second to no club building in India. Nearly all the leading masons of the station were present as were many non-masons.

Worshipful Brother Mackenzie proposed "The King and the Craft" and Brother Muggrudge gave the tyler's toast in his usual impressive manner. All then adjourned to another room where Brother Hugh Lawrence directed a high class musical entertainment. Amongst the performers were Mr. Warburton, who was encored for his selections on the cello, Captain Coningham, Messrs. Anderson, Du Val Irwin and Major Lawrence. All the items were excellent more especially Brother Anderson's inimitable love song which fairly "brought down the house." Brother Gollett White, the Lodge Organist, presided at the piano and in addition sang some of his best songs.

The Senior Warden, Major McDermott, proposed the health of Sir Ronald and Lady Macdonald, and in a few well-chosen words expressed on behalf of the members of the Lodge their great indebtedness to the Worshipful Master for his untiring interest in work and welfare of Lodge "Chutter Munzil." He described the speedy success of the Lodge under the Worshipful Master, and gave expression to the regret of masons, and non-masons of Lucknow at the departure of Sir Ronald and Lady Macdonald. The toast was drunk with musical honours and with the greatest enthusiasm. Sir Ronald Macdonald, in replying, referred to the great success of the Lodge, and its future prospects, the assistance he had received from his officers, and his extreme regret at leaving the Lodge, the Station, and the Lucknow Brigade, at the same time expressing the hope that he might at some future time be able to visit the Lodge and Lucknow. Before the departure of the guest of the evening all joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne." Seldom has a more successful or pleasant evening been spent at the Chutter Munsil Club. Amongst those present were Messrs. Loftus Evans, Moss, King, Douglas, Straight, Jacobson, Prnce, Read, Davis, Calder, Hewlett and Hext, Lieutenant-Colonels Wilson and McIntyre, Majors Waghorn, Geoghegan and Cummins, Captains Crookshank, Cutler, Bignell, Heffernen, Stack, etc.

MYSORE.

Mysore, 12th Nov.—It is reported that Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, the Dewan, has been recommended for sanction to continue in office for two years longer.

On Saturday morning the first Maharaja Kumari, the wife of Mr. Kantaras Urs, had a daughter, glad news being announced by a salute of 21 guns, and by the free distribution of sugar throughout the Capital. The Senior Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Smyth, and the lady Doctors of the Local Mission Hospital were in attendance. The Jatakarama ceremonies will be celebrated in the Palace to-morrow, when a large sum will be spent in giving presents to the Brahmins, in addition to the feeding of the poor besides the distribution of sweets to the school children. Sardar M. Kantaraja Urs is receiving messages congratulating him on the happy event.

Owing to be above event H. H. the Maharajah and the Palace party cancelled their tour in the Narsipur taluq, the arrangements for which had been completed. A short Provincial tour has been arranged and will be made in the Hassan and Shimoga Districts.

As at present arranged, the Maharajah will make a stay of about three weeks in Bangalore, at the end of which the Yuvaraj will join the party from Ootacamund. It is reported that His Highness and the Yuvaraj are contemplating a tour to Japan, leaving Bangalore about the end of January.

It is a week since cold weather set in, and though there have been a few cases of plague, the general health of the city continues good. Rain has fallen in the district and the prospects of the new crops are very hopeful. But the price of food-grains is still very high, rice selling at 5 1/2 and 6 seers per rupee and ragi at 10 to 11 seers.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 12th Nov.—More recent information in regard to the murder of the Sapper and a woman in the grass-cutters' quarter is to the effect that the murderer was connected with a woman in the City, that the murders were settled upon prior to the tragedy, and that the shikari and his City paramour acted in concert in the outrage. The suspicion that the murderer, after the outrage, commited suicide in the Ulsoor tank is now discounted, especially as it is now known that the woman in the City has been missing from her house since the early part of the evening on which the murder was committed, and it is believed that the two conspirators have absconded. The Ulsoor tank has been dragged but no body has been recovered.

A very excellently rendered programme of sacred music was presented yesterday afternoon at the Wesleyan Church, St. John's Hill. The audience was a big one and greatly appreciated the many good items. Owing to another important engagement yesterday evening I was unable to be present at the Concert, but I have been told by those who went that it was a musical treat of a high order.

PERSONAL.

I am sorry to report that Mr. M. J. Sheehan of the Survey of India, is lying seriously ill at his residence in Promenade Road, suffering from phthisis.

HOCKEY.

The second game in the Ricketts Hockey Tournament open to Company teams of the B. R. Volunteers, was played to-day on the regimental ground between the second team of St. Joseph's College and the Baldwin's Schools. It was a well-fought out game, but the College proved a stronger combination and won by one goal to love. The Baldwin team lacked combination and decision in attack and this is what contributed to its defeat. The College first team has beaten "A" Company in the Tournament and as no other teams have entered the final will have to be fought out between the two College teams.

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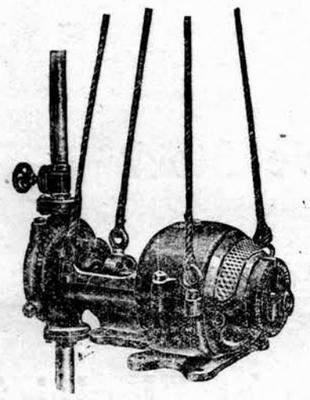

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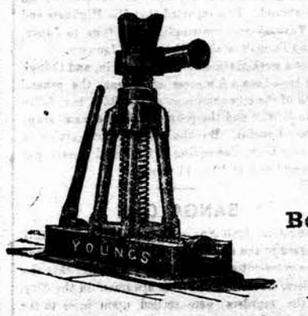

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